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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FACT.

Our race is run; the Norman Knight
Is distanced by the engineer;
The cotton-spinner beats us quite
When all the battle is to clear
A hundred thousand pounds a year;
That is the glory of our age,
Six figures on the ledger's page—
And no bad glory either, dear,
As glory goes among saint and sage.

Our life is all a poor illusion,
And nothing is that seems to be;
Our knowledge only breeds confusion,
Our love is moonshine on the sea;
Our faith is but the shadow we
Cast on the cloud that bounds our view;
And to be virtuous and true
Is trouble, plague and misery,
If we have not the funds when the bills come due.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

A TELEGRAPHIST'S STORY.

"And must you really go away, and remain all night in that nasty old box of yours, and leave your Little Rosebud, as you call her, all alone here, to imagine all sorts of horrid things happening to her poor old boy? Couldn't you stay at home just for this one night?"

"Couldn't possibly do it, my love," said I struggling into my great coat, and possessing myself at the same time of my big driving-gloves, which my little wife was absently trying to fit on to her own hands.

"Not if I very much wished it, Willie? Do you know I felt so strange and lonely last night when you were away, that I could hardly make up my mind to go to bed at all, and to-night I can scarcely bear the thought that you should be so long absent. You know what a timid foolish little thing I am."

Her arm quietly stole round me, and she looked up to my face with a wistful anxious look, while a tear stood glistening in the corners of her sweet blue eyes.

"Why, you wee goose, said I, kissing away the bright token of her earnestness, what has put such absurd thoughts into that wise noddle of yours? Are you afraid that the fairies will waylay me, and spirit me away to their elfin-land? If they do, I shall tell them that I have left a fairy at home, and not even the blandishments of the queen herself shall tempt me into their uncanny country. But seriously, Maggie, there is nothing to be alarmed about. I shall be home by seven o'clock at the latest; but since you are so timid, I will call at father's as I pass, and send up my brother Tom to keep you company and stay in the house all night. Will that content you, little women?"

"No; don't do that; it would look foolish, and Bob would only laugh at me when he came. He does not understand me. I think no one does understand me—except you, dear Will."

"Thank you Mag; I think I do understand you. But here comes the gig; so good bye, and don't fret for the short time I am away. I shall be back long before you have done dreaming. So saying, I mounted the gig, and drove rapidly along the frozen road. But my wife lingered by the porch, following me with her eyes; and so long as the house was in sight, I could, on looking back, see her white dress shimmering ghost-like in the house light which streamed through the open door.

At the time of which I write, I was Telegraph superintendent on the Wilton and Longbank line of railway. One of the clerks, who was on night duty, had been taken suddenly ill, and being unable to find a suitable substitute, I had taken his work myself until such a time as he should recover. I had only been married a few months, and was by no means reconciled to the necessity of leaving my wife and home to pass the night in that "nasty old box," as Mag, called it—and she was perfectly correct in her description. But I knew that it was a necessity, and I knew likewise that no grumbling of mine could mend the matter.

A drive of about eight miles brought me to my post. There was nothing very extraordinary in the duty to which I had been called away, nor was it any new experience to me; but on that night my mind was filled with vague indefinable fears, for which I tried in vain to account. The night was clear and windless, and away in the northwestern sky the aurora borealis was flitting to and fro in a thousand strange fantastic shapes. As I watched the shifting and quivering gleams, now shooting in rapid succession from one luminous centre, and anon spreading and rolling wave after wave across the starry heavens, I began to think of the disastrous omens of war, plague, and famine, which in olden times men drew from such sights. Somewhat of the same emotion I felt in my own mind, and reason as I would, I felt it impossible to shake off the growing sense of uneasiness and gloom which had taken possession of me. On entering the telegraph station, the clerk whom I had come to relieve was ready to depart.

"You won't have much work to-night, sir," said he. "The instruments are quite unworkable; no signals have been received for the last three hours. Good night."

When I was left alone, I found that it was as he had said. The electric currents, which are developed in the atmosphere during most meteorological changes, had rendered the wires quite useless; and although the needles swayed ceaselessly backwards and forwards, they made no sign which the wisdom of man could interpret. Seeing that my office was likely to be a sinecure, I drew my chair to the stove, and taking down a book which I saw on the shelf, I tried to interest myself in the story. The volume which I had discovered was Jane Eyre; and although, since that time, I have read, with tears and laughter, it and the other works which came from the same true and loving pen, yet on that night the spell of her who is so powerful to awaken our interest and enlist our sympathies—who has given us Black Rochester and the noble Shirley and gentle May Home; who chronicled with no unkindly hand the vagaries of the three eccentric curates, and won our hearts for Professor Emmanuel Carl Paul—had no power to quiet my wild wandering thoughts. While I was turning listlessly over the leaves, the stillness was startled by the sharp quick clanging of the electric bell, the usual signal to prepare to read off a message. With a shiver of alarm, I turned quickly to the instrument, but soon perceived that that bell had been rung by no earthly power, for the vibrating needles made no intelligible sign, and I knew that the sound had been produced by a current of atmospheric electricity acting upon the wires.

Smiling at the nervousness which caused me to start at so ordinary an occurrence, I turned from my desk, and again sat down by the fire. But smile as I would, and reason as I might, I felt that I was fast succumbing to vague foundationless fears. Thinking that the atmosphere of the room, which I felt close and hot, might have something to do with my peculiar condition of mind, I flung open the door, and stepped outside, in the hope that the cool air might scare away the phantoms of my brain. As I crossed the threshold, the midnight express crashed past with a speed and force which shook every timber of the building, and uttering a loud shriek, disappeared into the tunnel at the end of the steep gradient, on the summit of which my station was placed. When it had gone, there was stillness, stillness broken—if I can call it broken—only by the peculiar sighing of the air passing along the wires, which is heard even in the calmest of nights. I stood and listened to the strange, melancholy, Æolian harp-like sound, now so faint as to be almost inaudible, and anon swelling into a wild low wailing. I looked up, and saw Orion and the Pleiades, and thought how often on nights not long ago, when I had watched for Maggie in the wood, I had gazed up through the tall sombre pines and watched their trembling fires. From that my mind reverted to the earnestness with which my wife had asked me to remain at home that night, and the unusual pensiveness of her manner, when she bade me good bye. What could be the meaning of it all? As a general rule, I had a most profound disbelief in omens, presentments, and all sort of superstition; but in spite of it, I felt that I would have given a good deal, at that time, to be transported just for one minute to my home, to see whether all was well there. I might have called up my assistant, who lodged in a farm-house not far distant, and gone home; but, as I could give no good reason for going away, I resolved to stay where I was and get through the night as best I could. "If this goes on," said I to myself as I turned inside again, and poked up the coal with rather more noise and vigor than was absolutely necessary—"if this goes on much longer, I shall have to consult a doctor, that's plain." For I knew that the causeless apprehensions which I experienced were often only the symptom of an unsound state of bodily health. I filled my pipe and lit it, but the weed had lost its usual tranquilizing power. As the wreaths curled slowly upwards, I saw my wife's face looking at me tearfully as when I had left her. Again the bell rang sharply; but, as before, no intelligible sign was made by the needles. I leaned my elbows on the desk, and, with my head between my hands, watched their unending motions. An hour might have passed thus, when once more I was started by the clang of the bell. This time it was louder and more urgent, and, it seemed to me, though perhaps I may err here, with a peculiar unearthly sound, such as I had never heard before. I am utterly unable to tell in what manner the impression was produced, but it seemed as if there mingled with the metallic ring the tone of a human voice—and it was the voice of one I knew. The needles, I now observed, began to make signs which I understood; and slowly, as if some novice were working the instrument, the letters 'C-o-m-e' were signalled. No sooner had I read off the final 'e,' than to my amazement and terror, I distinctly saw the handle of my instrument, although I was not touching it at the time, as if grasped by some invisible hand, move rapidly, and make the signal 'Understood,' which the receiver of a message transmits at the end of every word.

A cold thrill ran through me, and I felt as if every drop of blood were leaving my heart. Could I have been the subject of an optical delusion? I knew that such was not the case, for I had plainly heard the quick click of the handle as it turned; and now I could perceive that another word was being slowly spelt out. But so bewildered and terrified was I, that I failed to catch the signs. Again my handle moved, and this time made the signal "Not understood." With an overwhelming feeling of awe, I watched the dials intently while the letters were again signalled, and this time I read "H-o-m-e." Then there was a cessation of all motion for a second or two, and once more the needles resumed their incoherent vibrations. I stood petrified with fear and amazement, half-believing that I was in a dream, for reason refused to accept the evidence of sense. Could that be a message for me? If so, whence came it? What hand had sent it? Could it be that some power higher than that of nature thus warned me of impending danger? Should I obey the mysterious summons?

While I thus deliberated, the bell again sounded with a clangor still more loud, imperious, and unearthly, and after a few uncertain movements the magnets repeated the words "Come home, come home!" the handles moving as before. I could remain at my post no longer. Come what might, I felt that I had no alternative but to obey. I ran to the house where the clerk lived, and on rousing the inmates, and gaining admission, I told him that he must take my place immediately, as I had been suddenly called away. The man seemed somewhat surprised at my excited and startled manner, but what he said or did I cannot recollect. On entering the stable where my horse was stalled, I perceived a saddle hanging on the wall, and knowing that I could get over the ground more swiftly riding than driving, I threw it on his back, and in a minute or two was dashing along the road in the direction of home. I shall never forget that ride. Although I urged my horse with whip and voice until he flew rather than galloped, the pace was far too slow for my excited mind. Woods, bridges with the moonlit streams wimpling beneath them, farm houses where the deep-voiced watch-dogs were wakened by the loud beat of hoofs, shot past me like things in a dream; and at last breathless and panting, we clattered up the long cause wayed street of the village near which I lived. All was dark and silent in the houses, and the windows seemed to stare blank and vacantly in the white moonlight. Suddenly a horse and rider appeared at the other end of the street, and a hoarse voice uttered a loud cry: "Fire!" At the same instant, the church bell was rung violently, and at once, as if by a common impulse, the whole village started into life. Lights appeared in the houses, and a hundred windows were dashed quickly up. I saw white figures standing at them, and heard voices cry "where?" Checking my horse with a jerk, which threw him on his haunches, I listened for the reply: "Craigside House!"

Great Heaven! my worst fears realized. It was my own home. I choked down the agony, which almost forced a cry, and pressing onward with redoubled speed, soon arrived at the scene of the fire. The house was a large old one, and when I reached it, smoke was issuing in thick, murky volumes from the windows of the second flat, while fierce tongues of flames were already leaping along the roof. A crowd of men were hurrying confusedly about with buckets and pails of water. In the centre of a group of women I found our maid, Mary, stretched on the grass in a swoon. "My wife!" I exclaimed, as I rushed forward, "where is she?" "God knows, sir," said one of the men; "we have twice tried to reach the second flat, but were each time driven back by the smoke and fire." Without uttering a word, I entered the house, and ran along the lobby." The stair, fortunately, was built of stone, but the wood-work, on each side was one mass of blazing and crackling flame. Before I had taken three steps, I fell back, blinded, fainting, and half suffocated with the smoke. Two men who had followed me caught me in their arms, and tried to restrain me by force from endeavoring to ascend again. "Don't attempt it," they said, "you will only lose your own life, and can't save hers." "Let go, you cowards!" I cried as soon as I could speak; and with the strength of madness, dashed them aside. I rushed up the stairs, and this time succeeded in reaching the first landing in safety. The room which we used as our bedchamber led off a small parlor which was situated on this flat. Groping my way through the smoke, I found the door, but to my horror, it was locked! I dashed myself against it again and again, but it resisted all my efforts. To return as I had come was now impossible, and I knew that the only hope of saving even my own life was to go forward. Despair gave me strength; and lifting my foot I struck it violently against one of the lower panels of the door. It yielded a little. Another blow and it was driven in. I crept through the opening, but so thick was the smoke in the parlor that I could distinguish nothing. 'Maggie, Maggie!' I shrieked, 'where are you?' but no answer was returned. Crossing the parlor I gained our bedroom door. To my joy, it was open, and stretched on the floor I found the apparently lifeless form of my wife. I bent over her, and on placing my hand on her heart, I found it was still beating. I lifted her very tenderly and gently, and carried her in my arms to the window, which I broke open. Of what followed I am only dimly conscious, I have a confused remembrance of men bringing a ladder, and strong arms helping us down, and the people cheering; but it is all very vague and indistinct. My next recollection is that of finding myself in my father's house all bruised and weak, but with my own wife bending over me, and tending me with loving hands. We had been burned out of house and home. Fortunately, everything was insured; but even had it had not been so, I had been content so long as she had been spared to me.

On the evening of the next day, when the short winter twilight was fast closing round, and the first snow flakes were falling, Maggie drew a little stool close to the couch on which I lay, thinking over the strange events which I have related. I had said nothing to anybody regarding the warning which I had so mysteriously received; and when questioned as to what caused me to return so opportunely, had always made some evasive answer, for I feared that the reality would never have obtained belief.

'Willie,' said the soft low voice of my wife, 'if you had not come home'——

'Hush, my darling. Don't talk like that, for I can't bear even to think of it.'

'But it might have been. And do you know, Willie, I had such a strange dream on that awful night?'

'A dream, Maggie? Tell me what it was.'

'You remember,' she said, drawing closer to me, 'the evening you took Mary and me into the telegraph office, and told us all about the batteries, and magnets and electricity, and a great many things which we could not understand at all, though we pretended to do so, lest you should think us stupid?'

'Perfectly.'

'And you remember, too, how, when I said that I should like to send a message with my own hands, you made me take hold of the handle, and then you guided it, while I sent a message to your brother Robert, who was in the office at Lowestoft then? And the end of it was, "Come home—come home!" which I repeated over and over again, until I could do it quite well without your help.'

I turned quickly round, but she was gazing intently at the fire, and did not perceive the startled look I gave her.

'Well,' she continued, 'the night before last, when you were away, I could not sleep for a long time after I went to bed; and when I did sleep I dreamed—such a horrible dream! I thought that I was in your office again; and I had fled there because I was chased by some Terrible Thing. I did not know what it was, but it was close behind me, and I thought nobody could save me but you. But you were not there, and so I seized the handle and signed the words, "Come home—come home!" as you have taught me, thinking that would be sure to bring you. Then, when you did not come, I felt its hot breath on my neck, as if it were just going to clutch me in its dreadful arms, and I screamed so loud that I awoke. The room was all dark, and filled with smoke so thick that when I jumped up, I fainted for want of air. And, O Willie, if you had not come just when you did, I might'——

'There, Maggie; don't let us think of what might have been, but rather let us be thankful that we are spared to each other still.'

DON'T WHIP HIM.

Our Bobby was pinching the kitten,
And kicking his primer about,
And pulling a beetle to pieces,
His face all awry in a pout;
His mamma, who silent and patient,
Had heard all his fretting and noise,
Now reached for the whip on the mantel—
The terror of four year old boys.

But grandma, with snow white 'kerchief
Pinned over her warm loving breast,
Where ten little heads had been pillowed
And tucked into childhood's sweet rest,
Looked up from her little wool stocking,
Just finished and laid on her knee,
And said: "Dear, you'll ruin his temper,
You had better far let the child be.

"Don't whip him; his father before him
Was flogged and shut up in the dark,
And stood on one foot in the corner,
And disciplined up to the mark;
We gave him no credit for honor,
But watched him as spiders watch flies,
And what did it teach him? Why mainly
To practice deceit and tell lies.

"We called it affection and duty—
God knows we were fond of the boy—
But I guess his remembrance of childhood
Is not quite a well spring of joy;
So put up that yellow whip daughter,
And try little Bobby once more;
You see he's forgotten his passion,
And lies half asleep on the floor."

Then grandmother lifted her darling,
And patted his head on her breast,
And sang an old favorite ditty,
Till all Bobby's woes were at rest.
And so the wee whip, bright and yellow,
Was laid on the mantle again;
And that is the way these grandmas
Spoil nine little boys out of ten.

A Word to The Girls.

We believe Satan has devised few more prolific sources of misery than this idea so universally cherished among girls that a single life must of necessity be one of wretchedness. Just so long as they allow themselves to consider marriage as the end and aim of their existence, just so long will their chances of ever realizing in married life all the joys it is capable of yielding, be lessened a thousandfold. In this, as in every other instance, undue eagerness to secure a coveted temporal good often leads to mistakes fatal and far reaching in their results.

Girls, let every one of you look this matter fairly and squarely in the face. Make it not a subject for foolish jesting or sentimental dreaming. Assign it once for all its proper place, and then press on to lay broad and firm the foundations of a character which shall redeem our sex from the oft made charge of weakness and frivolity. Every true woman must regard marriage as one of God's best gifts. If it comes to you, accept it joyfully as from above. If not, remember that in this as in everything else the Lord reigns. In the mean time waste nothing in idle waiting. Some one has said that in order "that the hand may be given with dignity, woman must be able to stand alone." Then set at once about the task of learning to stand alone gracefully. Thus will you prove indeed a helpmeet instead of a dead weight to him who may ask you to share his pilgrimage, or if your journey be companionless you you will be enabled to walk so firmly, and with so free a tread that the world in pausing to admire shall forget to sneer.

The glowing disinclination for marriage manifested by young men is frequently made the subject of comment by those who are fond of watching the signs of the times. Many of the wise ones profess to find the reason for this in the extravagance and love of display among girls. Now I shall bring no railing accusation of this kind against you, simply because I do not believe it. I have always observed that when persons are bent upon shirking duties or responsibilities, they are found dilligently looking about for other shoulders than their own upon which to cast the blame of their shortcomings, and generally it is the weak who are made to bear the infirmities of the strong. There are but few young men of the present day who do not waste more on their vices than most girls in similar circumstances would think of spending in dress. It seems to me that the true reason of this unfortunate tendency is an unbounding selfishness and a seeking for happiness in forbidden paths, instead of the good old ways of pure and quiet living. That there is much folly displayed by young ladies in dress is very true, and because it is every where so apparent, it has been seized upon and made to assume the relation of cause to an effect, with which it has in reality little to do. Whenever young men are found urging this for not marrying, a little close inquiry into their habits will generally reveal the fact that foolish extravagance is not confined to our set alone.

But even supposing that all young men were inclined to matrimony, as they are greatly in the minority in most of our older communities, it follows, as a matter of course, that many women will be compelled to pass through life unmarried, therefore prepare to accept the situation and make the most of it. I am a firm believer in the doctrine of compensation. God never withholds from us a blessing without scattering others so plentifully in our pathway that if we but allow our eyes to see, and our hands to gather them, we shal feel no poverty. Spend no time in sighing for what may never be yours, and above all never go out of your way to seek for it. Gather freely of the plenteous harvest spread all around you, and your life shall become so rich in joy, so full of duties, so abundant in delights that there will be left no room for discontent or murmurings.

THE Rev. Mr. H—— had a large family of unruly boys, and one of them did something very wrong, but as none of them would confess it, he declared he would whip them all, and then he would be sure to punish the real culprit. Lisping Jimmy, the youngest, retired to a corner and grumbled. "What is that you say?" asked his father. "I thaid," whimpered Jimmy, "that that'th juthit the way old Herod did. He killed all the children, tho that he would be thure to kill Jethuth."

OLD TIME DINNERS.

How the Romans Dined.

An article entitled "Our Dinners" in St. Paul's Magazine contains the following:

The Romans in their most luxurious days ate with their fingers. This fact assures me that, although they certainly had large dishes upon their table, they must have managed to carve them in a more refined way than we do, otherwise they could not have eaten without greatly splashing and soiling their costly garments.

The English, celebrated in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for being the largest eaters in the world, used no knives or forks, and yet had joints, nay, even whole pigs and bullocks set before them. Did they soil their delicate furs, and long trains woven with seed pearls? Certainly they must have soiled them, and I do not doubt that not only were they a very dirty people, but they must have presented a revolting spectacle at dinner. Probably the bullock, or the eternal "swine" they seemed to live on, was seldom cooked through, and each guest flung himself upon his favorite food, tore it in his hands, and crammed it into his mouth, and what he could not swallow he would cast upon the table cloth, which, as no plates were used, must have been drenched with grease.

But the Greek and Roman diners were not like this. Their table was rich with art, their waiters were beauteous in form and attire, the *cœna* was accompanied by burning perfumes and soft music—their dishes were prepared with the most fastidious sense of propriety and attractiveness. How different from our method was their preparation for their *cœna*, the one great meal, the festive climax of the day! Did they prepare themselves for a close pack by tightening all their garments as we do, fastening straps to our dress trousers, pulling in our waistcoat at the waist, fixing a painfully sharp-edged collar and an irreproachable muslin tie (very much like a piece of tape), upon a shirt-front as expansive and as stiff as a sheet of tin? Did their ladies throw aside the day's easy gown for a low-necked garment of bursting tightness, with no sleeves, no kerchief; and did they sit regardless of draughts for three hours—wearing bracelets of the most dangling and inconvenient form ever made for dinner time.

On the contrary, the Romans prepared for their meals by extra ease and comfort of attire. Their loose and sweeping garments of the day were exchanged for a dress still more convenient, the short and colored *synthesis*—they loosened their girdles, they adorned their heads with chaplets of roses or ivy—their very sandals were removed by an attendant, who offered them perfumed water as they took their places. Nine, the number of the Muses, was the utmost number of guests for one table, only three of whose sides were occupied by the luxurious couches, or *lecti*, covered with costly drapery, and inlaid with ivory and tortoiseshell, on which the men reclined during the repast; the fourth side was left vacant for the servants to place the tall trays containing the different courses—each course being changed *at once*, and no single dishes being brought in one by one, after the modern ridiculous fashion.

Three men usually occupied one *lectus*, the seats being indicated by cushions, on which the diner leaned his left elbow, as he ate the clean delicate viands, without knives, (sometimes a kind of spoon was used), and contemplated a table covered with works of art made of the rarest materials—all that the master possessed of the richest or best was there displayed, whilst bright flowers or lighted perfumes, burning in vases of exquisite workmanship, prevented the flavors of one course from infecting the next; the women, who did not recline, but sat upon chairs, were sufficiently isolated to be set off to proper advantage; and the company listened to the very best music procurable at the time, or joined in a conversation which for two thousand years has been proverbial for its wit, grace, and brilliancy.

Between each course, or at least between what was called the *gustus* and the first course of the *cœna*, and again at its termination, fragrant waters were handed round, the attendats being boys or women chosen for the beauty of their appearance and manners, and robed almost as superbly as the guests. If the dinner lasted into the evening, for it was a long ceremony, though its commencement was usually so early, the magnificent saloon was lit by a thousand lamps that glittered from amongst a wealth of blossoms, upon the golden statues and amber vessels, whilst the whole *coup d'œil* was united and combined, as an artist would express it, by a canopy of purple or scarlet that overhung the group. Sometimes a harp was carried around, and those of the guests who had a turn for music or poetry, played or recited songs to the rest. At other times they laughed at the feats of agile acrobats who danced on ropes almost over their very heads, or tossed up eggs, as in Alma Tadema's matchless picture of Pompeiian life.

There does not appear to have been any formal arrangement in the seating of the guests as in our day. Sometimes the host assigned the places, but generally the guests were left to choose their own. The "place of honor" was the first seat on the *medius lectus* (middle couch) where the cushion was supported by a little railing. The host's usual seat was adjoining it, the first seat of the *Imulectus*, the least honorable of the three benches.

Death of the Last of General Washington's Slaves.

Old uncle Maurice Jasper, who has been paralyzed for the last twenty years, died at the residence of Mr. Frank Tiplett, near Mount Vernon on Tuesday last. He was the last one of the slaves emancipated by General Washington, and was sixteen years old when his master died. His father and mother came directly from Africa, and are well remembered by some of the older residents of the vicinity. Uncle Maurice lived for a time in the tract about four miles from Mount Vernon, set apart by General Washington for his manumitted slaves, but for fifty odd years before his death lived with Major George Tiplett and that gentleman's decendants.—[Alexandria Gazette, May 25.

For THE POST.

DECORATION DAY.

BY ETTIE HOCHHEIMER.

With our stars and stripes uplifted,
To-day with loving tread,
We come to pay a tribute
To our honored Union dead.

We'll leave off toil and pleasure,
Strewed in life's wondrous way,
And bring love's sweetest tokens,
'Tis Decoration Day.

Yes, in honor of the memory,
Of that faithful fallen band,
Who against dark bloody treason,
Fought and saved dear freedom's land.

Fought for home, for God and country,
All a nation's pride and joy,
Went the gray-haired noble father,
Went the mother's soldier boy.

But to-day they calmly slumber,
Safe from shot and cannon roar,
Sleeping in the shrouds of glory,
With their life-won battle o'er.

Some sleep in grassy churchyards
'Neath our bright blue northern sky,
Others rest far from their kindred,
On the Southern plains they lie.

But we honor their dear memory,
Not the soulless dust or clay,
Blue and gray at rest together,
Wait alike God's judgment day.

Oh! far distant in fair Dixie,
Lie her thousand fallen dead,
Sleeping like our own dear soldiers,
With the same God overhead.

Are their lowly beds less softer,
'Cause they fell on treason's side,
Oh! God in his tender mercy,
Knows just how his children died.

Knows just how they were mistaken,
In the cause for which they bled;
Every teardrop he has counted,
O'er their graves that hath been shed.

Oh, the cold hard senseless discord,
Lies in many a stricken heart,
May the hope of future glory,
Chase away death's bitter smart,

Then at last will peace forever,
Crown the graves of blue and gray,
Prove to North and South a blessing,
Hallowed Decoration Day.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 30th.

VARIETIES.

UNDER the head of "How we Assist the Devil" a religious paper says: "We consume millions of gallons of distilled spirits yearly." The editor must be making money.

ONE of the lower chemistry class denies, in toto, that Io died of the love of Jupiter, and affirms that it was her affection for another god that killed her. Science tells him Io-dide of Mercury.

MR. SMITH, I wish to speak to you privately. Permit me to take you apart a few moments." Smith, (who wasn't the least bit frightened.) "Certainly, sir; if you'll promise to put me together again."

A BOSTON lawyer had a horse that always stopped and refused to cross a certain bridge leading out of the city. No whipping, no urging, would compel him to cross; so he advertised him "To be sold for no other reason than that the owner wants to go out of town."

DISCRETION is the better part of valor. Tom and Arthur have been rude to their mamma. Mamma has complained to papa, who is heard coming up stairs, Arthur: "I say, Tom, here comes papa; I shall pretend to be asleep." "I shan't; I shall get up and put something on."

ON the removal of the bodies in the burial ground of St. Alphonsus Church, in Washington City a few days ago, whose area is to be occupied by a rail-way, a gentleman superintended the disinterring the remains of his long buried wife and found the valuable relic of a wedding ring in the dust of the coffin.

A NEW YORK paper says that the patrons of soda water fountains need have no fears because a man died in New Orleans, from a coating of marble dust in his stomach, after drinking at one of them, for if they have survived the "pure Orange County milk" they get, nothing else can harm them.

MRS CATHERINE MARSH, tried in Baltimore last year for the murder of her four children, and pronounced insane, is now confined in an asylum at New Mount Hope, several miles from Baltimore. Although only twenty-nine years of age, her hair, since the tragedy, has turned completely white.

A BOSTON bride, whose groom remonstrated with her at the wedding for indulging in a rather indiscriminate bestowal of her last maiden kisses on a number of her male friends, remarked with natural naivete that the gentlemen in question had been in the habit of kissing her all her life and she didn't see why they should stop now.

IN washing window and other glass never use soap unless it can be thoroughly rinsed off; wash off the dirt with clean warm water; after the glass is dry rub a little paste of whiting and water in the centre of each pane. With another cloth rinse over the glass, then rub it with a dry cloth till it shines like crystal.

A GENTLEMAN whose custom it was to entertain very often a circle of friends, observed that one of them was eating something before grace was asked, and determined to cure him. Upon the repetition of the offence he said: "For what we are about to receive, and for what James Taylor has already received, the Lord make us truly thankful."

A CLEVER old lady, apparently just arrived on a train from the country, entered one of the refreshment rooms of the Springfield, Mass., R. R. station the other day, and said she had left her parasol on the settee. A general search commenced and lasted for some time. Finally one of the waiters asked the old dame when she left it, to which she answered, after counting up on her fingers, "Well, it was just three years ago last 4th of July. There was a general roar, much to the astonishment of the old lady, who went away with a very puzzled look upon her countenance.

"OH, mother! mother!"

"What, son?"

"Mayn't I have the big bible up in my room to-day?"

"Yes, my child, in welcome. You don't know what pleasure it gives me to see your thoughts turn that way. But what sticks are those you have in your hand?"

"Why, trap triggers, Here's the standard, you see, that's the flipper, and the one with the fat meat on the end is the long trigger. There's a mouse keeps coming into my room and insulting me, and I want to set the big bible for a dead-fall and try and knock the stuffing out of him.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 1, 1872.

THE greatest thing out—Judge BLACK's letter.

AN exchange thinks as a method of splitting the Democratic party the nomination of GREELEY is a success. We are not quite so sure of that yet awhile.

IF we are not greatly mistaken, Judge BLACK's letter will cause a great stampede of the GREELEY Democrats back to the grand old party where they properly belong.

JUDGE BLACK truly says: "*There are many thousands of men in the Democratic party who will refuse to be dragooned or bullied into the support of the Cincinnati ticket.*"

IF ever there existed a moment of time when the leaders of the Democratic party should speak boldly and definitely it is now. The masses of the people are ready to listen to those accustomed to speak if they will do so, in plain language.

THE Chicago *Times* says: One thing the philosopher omits in his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination. He neglects to state whether he has changed his mind about going back to GRANT in case he should not be nominated at Baltimore.

"WE THE PEOPLE THE RANK AND FILE, THE YEOMANRY OF THE COUNTRY, CANNOT BE DRIVEN TO THE POLLS AS NEGROES ARE DRIVEN IN THE SOUTH BY CARPET-BAGGERS AND SCALAWAGS"—*Judge J. S. Black.* See letter in another column.

HAS Judge BLACK joined the Pittsburgh POST, the N. Y. *World*, Detroit *Free Press* and many other Democratic papers in their "efforts to re-elect GRANT?" We are exceedingly anxious to get the opinions of the corporals guard of Democratic journals that are now howling themselves hoarse for the hero of Chappaqua.

THE mission of certain Republican newspapers which support the Hon. HORACE GREELEY for the Presidency, seems to be libel Democratic journals, by charging them with being in the interest of GRANT because they are not in favor of Mr. GREELEY. The novelty of their libels has long since worn off, and they have grown exceedingly threadbare. The Democracy have not yet admitted that they are restricted to a choice of evils, as heretofore represented by GRANT and GREELEY.

THE American people will certainly breathe easier this morning after reading the dispatch from Oberlin, stating that at the Anti Masonic meeting there yesterday the programme was not carried out. The dispatch says:

It had been announced that the ceremonies of conferring the degree of Royal Arch Mason would be performed by an ex-Mason, but the church authorities objected, and the design was abandoned.

It is *very* fortunate that the church authorities interfered and put a stop to this thing, otherwise there might have been something dreadful happen. This, we believe, is the *Gazette's* Convention, and we will bet a white hat that there is not a Democrat in it. Who takes?

A GENTLEMAN, who is evidently for GREELEY complains that THE POST in clipping extracts concerning the GREELEY question give only those that oppose his nomination at Baltimore. The facts are we can find very few the other way, except those printed by journals that have always opposed and do now oppose Democratic principles. Our correspondence of which we have received a basket full—also has the same ring. If the said gentleman desires to place his views before our readers our columns are open. THE POST can afford to be just to all parties, no matter if their opinions are in opposition to our own.

A COTEMPORARY publishes a list of Democratic papers—about a dozen—in favor of a straight Democratic nomination, and also a much larger list of Democratic papers in favor of awaiting the action of the Baltimore Convention. We can name more Democratic papers in fifteen counties of Western Pennsylvania, in favor of a straight nomination than is given in the list. But what we would like to see, is a list of the *prominent* Democratic papers in favor of the Democratic nomination of GREELEY and BROWN. While they would hardly be formidable to the naked eye, they might possibly be "developed" with a field-glass.

AGAIN we are pleased to find that the only Democratic paper in Pennsylvania that supports GREELEY and which has him on the brain to an alarming extent, pledging itself to abide the decision of the regular Conventions of the party. This same paper has bitterly opposed the nomination of the favorite of the Democracy for Governor and some few weeks ago found it necessary to state explicitly that it would even support him in case he is nominated. Truly, it does seem as if the Democracy of that region are not disposed to follow its lead, or it would not find it necessary to make so many sound declarations as to its future course. Again we say, we are pleased to find that it has no inclination to bolt.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

Without question it will be the political duty of Democrats to sustain the Presidential nominee of the coming Baltimore Convention, unless indeed, which is highly improbable, that Convention should ignore Democratic principles and undertake to sacrifice the party upon the altar of temporary expediency. We look for no such action. We assume that the Democratic party will be fully and squarely represented in that important political body; and we believe that upon the action of that body will depend our success as a party in our national politics. Meanwhile we concede to every Democrat the privilege which we ourselves exercise of speculating upon the situation, and of presenting views which may serve to aid in the settlement of the vital questions which will come before the Convention. Of course it is the desire of every honest Democrat that the party should have an honest leader, who can command the respect and the votes of the people; especially of all true Democrats, which we are of opinion will include many who have hitherto ranged themselves under the GRANT banner.

Every one who has a clear recollection of the political situation of four years ago, may easily recall the fact that GRANT was then a Democrat; that he had almost persuaded himself to remain with the Democracy; that some time-honored Democrats were even in favor of his nomination by the Democratic party; that he hung in the balance, as it were, between the two parties; and that at last he was bought, body, soul, politics, and all by the rich men of the Radical party and thenceforth gradually abandoned his life-long principles and became the supple tool of mere politicians, in which capacity he is still serving out his apprenticeship as a politician. Now mark, that at that period GRANT was covered all over with the mantle of military glory. He stood aloft on the pinnacle of fame, as the successful General; and furthermore he stood before the people as the friend of fair play towards our suffering brethren of the South, whom the Radical party were beginning to crowd down into the dust. There was a large element among the people of the United States at that time becoming wearied of Radicalism and its heartless scheming political leaders; and GRANT alone, the popular hero of the hour, saved it from defeat. He carried with him many an honest Democratic voter, who believed that he was honest and too noble to lend himself to the dirty work of Radicals.

How are the mighty fallen! All this has passed into history; and the man whom the masses then loved to honor as a MAN, has fallen to the low estate of a dishonored political Radical puppet. Is not the situation now very different from what it was in 1868? Where is the prestige of GRANT, the great General? Lost in the fog of Radical political rascality. Where is the power of the Radical party. Torn to pieces by internal dissensions; its escutcheon blackened by a succession of political crimes against the people of the Union; its leaders confirmed hacks, miserably criminating each other and proving to the world that the only cement which held that now crumbling organization together, was the plunder of the people's hard earnings.

Does not this present a changed aspect of public affairs? Yea, verily, GRANT can no longer command Democratic votes. He has put himself squarely on the record against Democratic principles and measures. Instead of being a friend of our Southern brethern, he has become their bitterest enemy; the co-adjutor of the vilest carpet-baggers and political scalawags of the hour. He has covered over his military glory with disgusting drapery of the most mercenary and lowest character; so t tead of being remembered as a noble savior, he will be universally execrated as a time serving idiot; the fit instrument of the demagogues who use him for their base purposes.

Such is the man that the country will have presented before it for the suffrages of the people. This is the man that the Democratic party has to beat. The Radicals cannot, because they dare not nominate any other; for no other would have the slightest chance before the compact ranks of the united Democracy. Take away the political prestige which attaches to a President in power with his numerous office-holders, and no Radical could come out of the political campaign which is about to be inaugurated with a corporal's guard left. Radicalism, with a GRANT heading, is what the Democratic party must expect to meet and overthrow. It matters little whether the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention recant their implied and spoken pledges and fall in with the Radicals, or whether they go on their own way rejoicing; the duty of Democrats is as plain as ever it has been since the organization of our Government. It is to gird on their armor, stand shoulder to shoulder, and under their good old organization put forward honest, straight-forward men for leaders; to nominate an honest Democrat, who will die rather than sacrifice one Democratic principle; who will be in favor now and all the time of fair treatment of our Southern brethren; who will oppose the centralization of power at Washington; who will hold the power with the people, and not against them, and who will respect and maintain the plain restrictions and safeguards of the Constitution. Let the Baltimore Convention nominate such a man; let the old war horses of Democracy take the stump in his favor, and Radicalism and GRANT will be swept out of political existence.

THE CONTEMPLATED DESPOTISM.

Wednesday's Congressional proceedings contain the following significant paragraph:

The *habeas corpus* suspension bill was passed about four o'clock in the morning, by a vote of 28 to 15. It provides that if the owners of or persons in charge of any public inn or any place of public amusement or entertainment for which license is required, and the owners or persons in charge of any stage coach, railroad or other means of public carriage for passenger or freight, making distinction as to admission or accommodation on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, they shall be punishable for each offense by a fine of not less than $500 more than $5,000, and shall be liable to such damages in any United States Court.

This is Gen. GRANT's response to Mr. GREELEY's declaration that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be zealously guarded, and shows that he has made up his mind to trample law and Constitution and everything else sacred under foot. He perhaps has good reasons for this note of defiance in answer to Mr. GREELEY, since it is scarcely a year ago that Mr. GREELEY advocated the passage of the measure, and GRANT can no doubt demonstrate that the continuance of the bayonet bill is more essential in 1872 than it was in 1871, a year previous to the Presidential election.

The original object of the bill, as defined very ably by the *Tribune*, was that it should be extended over the Presidential election. An unfortunate sentence crept into it by virtue of which the law expires on the last day of the regular session of the Forty-second Congress. Mr. BUTLER first attempted to remedy this matter by having Congress simply take a recess, but there were bolder men in Congress than BUTLER, and the bill was passed without any disguise, or even any attempts at it.

In view of this bold declaration on the part of the Radical managers that the writ of *habeas corpus* is to be suspended during the Presidential campaign, and for purposes which are not the least bit doubtful, we take this occasion to reproduce the opinion of our distinguished fellow-citizen and jurist, Chief Justice THOMPSON, delivered in 1865, when the despotic powers now exercised by President GRANT were yet in process of incubation

The opinion in *apropos* was delivered in the case of COZZENS *vs.* FRINK, a Provost Marshal who refused to obey the writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground, that he held COZZENS under the authority of the President of the United States. He said the existence of the rebellion was a fact to be determined judiciously, and that it did not exist on the 29th of June, he was clear.

The judge held that if the President was constitutionally invested with the power to suspend the *habeas corpus*, the suspension must be restricted to the continuance of the rebellion and that the current history of the times showed the rebellion to be at an end. The writ of *habeas corpus* he said is the angel of safety in civil society. Authority must now be ready to disclose, upon the challenge of the writ of *habeas corpus*, why and wherefore the citizen is held in custody. He who denies it, be he high or low, the President of the United States or a corporal of the guard, commits a dangerous offence against society.

This will doubtless be one of the great dividing issues in the present campaign, GRANT assuming the illiberal and aggressive as against the liberal wing of his own party. The position of the Democracy is very clearly defined, and has always been. The newer converts, while they are entitled to all due appreciation, cannot with any sort of propriety set themselves up as instructors in the school of Democratic politics. In our humble opinion, they should make up their minds to execute orders instead of planning campaigns.

MR. FERRY EXPLAINS.

The following letter from Gen. O. S. FERRY, lately elected Senator by the Connecticut Legislature over GRANT's candidate, HAWLEY, does not contain many crumbs of comfort for the Radicals. It was but the other day that he "oldest" congratulated itself that Mr. FERRY was an excellent GRANT man. What does it think of the following sentiments?

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1872.

HON. JAMES F. BABCOCK:—

MY DEAR SIR:—I thank you for your pleasant congratulatory letter. I am grateful to the Democrats who gave me their votes. I am a Republican, indeed, and probably always shall be. They are Democrats and not likely to change. And yet we are not all antagonisms, even in politics. We have one country that we love; one wish for its prosperity. We differ in many ways about the best method of promoting its welfare, but in some things it has turned out that we are agreed. I knew that I was acting in accord with the platform of my party when I proposed to remove the disabilities which encumber a portion of the Southern people, and when I resist an unconstitutional attempt to take away from all the people the management of their local affairs. But I have found Democrats and Republicans alike giving me their support in the position that I have taken upon these measures, and am grateful to both. The moral of the Senatorial election in Connecticut is not that any party of faction or individual has won a triumph, but that the people sustain independent thought and action in their representatives. Yours truly,

O. S. FERRY.

$2,681,000,000 has been collected in taxes by the Federal government since the war closed. This is enough to have more than paid off the national debt, yet the debt is about as large as it was in 1865. The question is, what has become of all this money? We should like to have some of GRANT'S friends explain.

COMING TO THE SURFACE.

One of the most notable signs of the times, as far as regards politics and political movements, is the fact that once more the great underlying principles of the Government are beginning to come to the surface of discussion, and take the places of the blind appeals to prejudices, which for more than ten years has been so characteristic of the career of Radicalism.

Revolutionary violence sooner or later exhausts itself, or is destroyed by internal dissensions, which of necessity must arise between the discordant and incongruous elements, that act in a sort of harmony while the excitement is at fever heat, but which eventually resolve themselves back into their original conditions.

When ten years ago, usurpation began, and violent hands were arbitrarially laid upon what had hitherto been regarded as the most sacred and inviolable rights of the citizen and of the States respectively under the specious plea that this revolutionary violence was necessary to preserve the integrity of the Union and maintain the vitality of the Constitution, all the odds and ends of parties, the agitators of whatever political name, all men who were looked upon as extreme and dangerous by their political associates, joined hands, and formed the basis upon which Radicalism was subsequently reared.

The originally professed doctrines of the Republican party were ignored, or openly throttled along with the Democratic theory of civil government, by the new leaders who came to the surface upon the waves of revolution—the first results upon the civil polity of the government, when the false and dangerous assertion was first made that civil liberty could alone be preserved through the medium of military usurpation and centralization. Many of the best men of the Republican party, so represented by the Chicago platform of 1860, were driven from the party two years later, when the doctrine of the right of the military power to usurp that of the civil functions of the Constitution was first laid down. They saw the danger which must follow this assumption of wrongful power by one or more of the co-ordinate branches of the government, and either joined the Democratic, then in the minority, as well as under the ban of a most relentless persecution, for opinions sake, or retired wholly from politics. Others with conservative ideas clung to the party in the vain hope that acting within its limits, they might so shape its policy as as to prevent the Ship of State from being shivered upon the rock of centralization.

It is true that this class of men were few in number, but they represented pretty nearly all the statesmanship of the country which was then arrayed against the Democracy. But neither their passivity nor their active efforts to keep the Radical party within the bounds of constitutional government availed anything. The BUTLERS, the MORTONS, the SICKLES, the PHILLIPSES, and in fact the representatives of every violent faction in politics fused and sent statesmanship to the bottom of the political deep. Since that time, reason has had no part in the administration of public affairs. Ambition, personal greed, unreasoning prejudice and the promiscuous scramble of placemen for the spoils of office have taken the place of the dignified deliberations that characterized the better days of the Republic, and were not forgotten even in the fiercest heat of the campaigns between the Whig and Democratic parties.

While personal invective in those days was often heard from the hustings, the recognized leaders of the two parties never forgot that the only safety of a Republic was to administer it in the purest and simplest manner, and accord to the citizen the fullest and most perfect liberty.

But all this was reversed by the revolution brought about by the leaders of Radicalism. The ancient land marks of constitutional government were sought to be stricken down, and the dangerous prerogatives of centralized power set up in place of them. For a considerable period the political future of our country has indeed looked dark, and gloomy and forbidding. It looked indeed as if the spell of demagogueism was never to be broken, but that centralization was destined to override the Constitution and enthrone itself upon the pedestal of the Goddess of Liberty.

But day by day signs of a better future are beginning to appear. The Radical party is in process of rapid disintegration in consequence of its own excesses. The conservative portion of it which still clings to the idea of constitutional government, finding how utterly futile were their attempts to stop the head long career of the party managers, have organizing a formidable revolt, which to a considerable extent will curtail the powers for evil now exercised by such men as MORTON and CHANDLER and CARPENTER and GRANT. The formal withdrawal of the Liberal Republicans has been consummated and the final dissolution of Radicalism is in progress.

For ten years the Democracy alone have been discussing the absolute necessity of the subordination of the military to the civil power in the Administration of the executive department of the Government, and the most perfect accord and harmony between the co-ordinate branches of that Government. But at any time during those ten years MORTON or some other demagogue could howl "treason" and drown every appeal to reason.

But to-day a very respectable proportion of the opposition have declared their intention to cut loose from the dangerous dogmas of Radicalism. If they persist in that determination, the fate of centralization and military usurpation is sealed, for then indeed will the "sober second thought" come back to a majority of the people, and they will see what dangerous ground they have been treading under the lead of demagogues who had beguiled them of their reason. It is a very hopeful sign to see even a portion of the opposition advocating substantially the Democratic idea—a return to the purely Republican principles of Government.

DEMOCRATS!

Listen to the Words of One of Your Most Able and Trusted Leaders.]

In the last number of the Washington *Capital* appeared an elaborate interview with the Hon. J. S. BLACK, which has been pretty extensively copied throughout the country. The York *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the following note from the Judge in relation to that interview and in explanation of his position:

To the Editors of the York Gazette: You may have seen in the *Capital*, published last Saturday at Washington, what purports to be a conversation between the editor of that paper and me. I have no right to suppose that my utterances would influence the opinions or even excite the curiosity of the general public. But I wish it to be understood here at home that I lay no claim to the eloquence of the remarks which Colonel Piatt has attributed to me. That gentleman did certainly not intend to mistate me; but his poetic imagination and elegant taste has given a color to my common-place remarks which a less gifted person would not put on them. Besides, he is an ardent friend of the Cincinnati nominee and a most "Liberal Republican"—so extremely liberal indeed, that he thinks it mean in the Democratic party not to surrender their organization into the hands of its enemies, and this generous sentiment of his own has made him misconceive my notion about the duty of the Democracy to stand firmly together for the whole country.

While I am about it I may as well say another word. The aggressive and violent temper of the Cincinnati movement is breaking the Democracy to pieces. There are many thousands of men in the party who will refuse to be dragooned or bullied into the support of that ticket. The Greeley men had better suspend their plan of operation immediately. The longer they continue it the less likely they are to succeed either in July or November. "We the people," the rank and file, the yeomanry of the country, cannot be driven to the polls as negroes are driven in the South by the carpet-baggers and scalawags. J. S. BLACK.

YORK, May 20, 1872.

Judge BLACK would make a strong Democratic candidate and most excellent President.

A SAD REFLECTION.

A venerable Kentucky Democrat, oppressed with grief at the thought of voting for GREELEY, gives voice to his feeling as follows:

"I'm getting old; I can't last long. I will soon step into the grave. I don't want to go to the other world and meet our old Democratic neighbors and tell 'em I wound up my life by votin' for a man who has abused our party all his days, and to whose infamous teaching more than to those of any other man living we owe the sad, sad, weeping days of fire and sword and desolation and ruin of the past twelve years!"

THE Nashville (Tenn.,) *Banner*, which was at first for GREELEY and BROWN, now says of the action of the Tennessee Democratic Convention: "We believe there were a number of Democrats in that Convention who were opposed to a national Democratic convention; opposed to sending delegates to it; opposed to being leased out to the Cincinnati ticket, like a herd of cattle; opposed to a State electorial ticket. But they were too weak to accomplish what they desired. They were fairly euchred by the new Democratic leaders, who forced them to submit to an indorsement of GREELEY and BROWN (when in their inmost hearts they did not indorse it) and at the same time attempted to force upon the people outside of their Convena Democratic, so-called, GREELEY and BROWN ticket, a subject to the action of a national Democratic convention, which would enable that Convention to carry the eleven electorial votes of Tennessee in their breeches pockets until the 9th of July. Does this look as much like a spontaneous uprising for GREELEY and BROWN in Tennessee as might otherwise have been the case?

WE submit, says the Washington *Patriot*, that the Democrats have a right to demand of the Liberals an exhibition of their resources before forming any copartnership. If all the banking is to be done on our capital of three millions, then there is no good reason why we should not at least choose a President after our own heart. What is the inducement to go outside if no strength is to be added to the concern? The decision of this great question may be said to rest measurably with the Liberal Republicans. If they are able to show the country before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention that they are the power they claim to be, but have as yet failed to establish, it would certainly furnish an argument to the Democrats, who have insisted upon the expediency of endorsing that ticket. If they remain passive, and content themselves with calling upon HERCULES for aid, they are very likely to get the answer which HERCULES gave to the indolent wagoner.

S. H. REYNOLDS, Esq., of Lancaster county, is named as one of the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. The delegation from that county is claimed to be unanimous for his nomination.

THE *World* is of opinion that "only Democratic endorsement of GREELEY can elect GRANT."

POLITICAL.

Able Address by Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

WHY DEMOCRATS SHOULD OPPOSE GREELEY

The "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" on the Warpath.

NO CHOICE BETWEEN ULYSSES AND HORACE.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 25.—Hon. D. W Voorhees addressed an assemblage of about three thousand persons in the Court House Square this evening. Mr. Voorhees spoke substantially as follows:

I thank a kind Providence that I am once more in the midst of my neighbors, and that, face to face with them, I am permitted to speak for myself. I thank you too for the warm affection with which you have welcomed me home. Now, as heretofore, you sheltered me with your unabated confidence from

The Blows of My Assailants.

Here at least is one spot of clear sky, and the quiet stars of good omen are shining over our heads. One of the highest duties of a representative is to render an account of his official conduct to those whose agent and servant he is. This obligation I have always met in the past, and am here again to meet it to-night. I believe in the will and the power of the people, and if I have betrayed or deceived them, let them condemn without hesitation and without mercy. If, on the other hand, I have been faithful to the principles on which you have elected me five times to Congress, I know that I will not appeal to you in vain to stand by my side, and uphold the cause which is yours as well as mine.

I do not Speak as a Candidate

again for suffrages either now or hereafter, but rather as one who cherishes your respect and confidence as above all price, and who will defend his rights to them under all circumstances and to the utmost extremity. For nearly ten years I have represented a noble, brave, intelligent constituency. I have been sustained by you

In Sunshine and in Storm,

because I distinctly advocated and firmly adhered to certain principles of Government, which I thought to be right, and opposed others which I thought to be wrong. The Democracy of this district agreed with me on these questions, or they would not have voted for me. A man in public life is tried by the principles he advocates, and to which he has devoted his life. If my constituents have become personally attached to me, it is because of the consistent record I have made in accordance with their own solemn and conscientious convictions of right and duty. This is the only true and firm basis of concord and sympathy between an inteligent and honest people and their representative. You and I have been united in doctrine and hence we have been united in heart and action. Democrats of Vigo county, Democrats of the Sixth district, with whom I have so often struggled against heavy odds, and through yearly toil to hard won victories, have I since we last met, by word or act, been false to the high trusts you have placed in my hands? That is

The Question I am Here to Answer,

and in making that answer, I have neither epithet nor abuse to hurl at my adversaries. I have the advantage of them in the truth of my position and consequently my temper is better than theirs. They who are conscious of being in the wrong always get angry first, and destitute of argument they at once resort to denunciation and slander as to the imputations that have been cast upon my motives. In regard to

My Recent Speech in Congress

against the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic party, they will receive no reply from me. They will receive none here, and if the whole tenor of my life will not silence such aspersions, no words would. I have long since adopted as a maxim that a public man cannot be killed except by his own fault. If he is in reality free from blame, he will be vindicated. Calumnies may, for the time being, be heaped upon him, but he will survive them if his conscience is pure. The shameless falsehoods, therefore, that have been hurled at me in this connection will soon rot and be forgotten.

Again, however, I ask the Democracy and Conservatives of this district, who have heretofore supported me upon principle, whether I have justly forfeited their confidence in the course I have taken in regard to a Presidential nomination at Baltimore

Let us Look at the Facts

and survey the political field in candid spirit—candid within our breasts and candid with each other.

When a considerable number of Republicans, dissatisfied with the present administration, inaugurated an independent movement and called the Cincinnati Convention, it was most natural that the Democratic party should watch with deep interest the proceedings likely to divide and overthrow the party in power. Many even hoped as I did most sincerely that this convention might have wisdom enough to present as its candidate some one whose devotion to the liberty of citizens; whose knowledge of the powers of the government, state and federal; whose opposition to the absolute political and social equality of the white and black races; whose support of the interests of the laboring classes; and whose consistent magnanimity towards the South shown in his disapproval of the present outrageous legislation which is ruining her, would enable us also to nominate him in a National Democratic Convention, thereby combining all the elements of opposition to

One of the Worst Administrations Ever Known

in American history. This might have been done if the Cincinnati Convention had been differently composed. If instead of vain conceit, there had been more sound sense. If instead of regarding the Democratic masses as a disorganized mob, ready to fall in with and follow any little squad that came marching by, they had looked upon them, as they are, the truest, bravest, purest, and most conscientious voting population on the earth,

Tried in Fire Seven Times Heated

in the past; facing persecution and death, not for office, place, or favor, but for the faith that was within them. Was there any such conception of the character of Democrats shown at Cincinnati by the men who now demand your vote? On the contrary, the bare presence of a Democrat in the city at that time was regarded by the managers of the Convention as an in-

Continued on Seventh Page.

JOHNNY'S OPINION OF GRANT'S MOTHER.

Grandmothers are very nice folks,
They beat all the aunts in creation.
They let a chap do as he likes,
And don't worry about education.

I'm sure I can't see it at all,
What a poor fellow ever could do
For apples and pennies, and cakes,
Without a grandmother or two.

Grandmothers speak softly to "mas"
To let boys have a good time;
Sometimes they will whisper 'tis true,
T'other way, when a boy wants to climb.

Grandmothers have muffins for tea,
And pies, a whole row in the cellar,
And they're apt (if they know it in time)
To make chicken pie for a "feller."

And if he is bad now and then,
And makes a great racketing noise,
They only look over their specs,
And say, "Ah, these boys will be boys,

"Life is only so short at the best,
Let the children be happy to-day."
Then they look for awhile at the sky,
And the hills that are far, far away.

Quite often, as twilight comes on,
Grandmothers sing hymns, very low,
To themselves as they rock by the fire,
About Heaven, and when they shall go.

And then, a boy stopping to think,
Will find a hot tear in his eye,
To know what will come at the last;
For grandmothers all have to die.

I wish they could stay here and pray,
For a boy needs their prayers ev'ry night;
Some boys more than others, I s'pose;
Such as I need a wonderful sight.

Men's Work and Women's Work.

Old proverbs are the traditional essence of wisdom. Homely as they may be in expression, they are suitable to be "said or sung," easily remembered by their rythm or rhyme, or both, and the sense they convey is worthy of the long life they preserve, bequeathed "from sire to son," or more usually from grand-dame to grand-daughter. Among them is—

"Man's work is done from sun to sun,
But woman's work is never done."

Often does the tired housekeeper think this; and if she has not been educated to fancy that common sense in common words is vulgar, often she repeats the distich. Even though she put the same sentiment into the most euphemistic English, its truth remains undisputed. Woman's work is never done. When the man turns his key in the fire-proof, or makes the last scratch with his pen, or puts aside for the day the implements of his vocation, whatever it may be, he is off duty for the next twelve hours, at least, and may rest. Or if his employment run into the night, when it is done, it is done, and he takes his turn at repose, or at amusement or light occupation, or reading, all of which come under the character of rest.

But "woman's work is never done." When her husband, or whatever other members of the family she may have to consider, are absent, she is busy in preparing for their return; and when they are present she has them to care for. Whether hey are present or absent, at home or abroad, she must still keep them in her thoughts. Her fingers or her head must be constantly busy, not simply in great things, which, when done, are done but in an infinity of little occupations oppress and tie her down, as the Lilliputians mastered Gulliver. Captain Marryatt in one of his now almost forgotten novels, records how a West Indian woman recompensed her servants. "When they do wrong they are whipped," said the matron. "That is their *punishment*. When they do right they are *not* whipped. That is their *reward* for good conduct." Many a faithful and diligent housekeeper is compensated for all her work and labor on the same principle, not that she is ever *whipped*, for we are talking about decent people; but a sensible woman feels, more than most men can imagine, the infliction of a gloomy face, of moody silence, or of impatient words, at some unlucky domestic mistake, or the occurrence of an accidental culinary failure. These petty miseries have already tormented her to the limits of forbearance; and when the husband or father adds his blow to the rest, the poor woman is exasperated. The wonder is taken from a sensible point of view, not that she scolds sometimes, but that she ever does anything else! So much for her punishment. The reward is when her gracious master condescends to feed in complacent indifference; and to endure for an hour the children whom she watches through the whole twenty-four.

Now the questions before the family convention, to which this report of the Ledger will be read this morning, are these: Whether the husbands and fathers and older sons and brothers, and uncles, and gentlemen generally "at board," whether as inmates or guests, or fed for a stated sum weekly—could not afford to be a trifle more demonstrative? Could they not deign to exhibit more than tacit satisfaction, and to feel and express more than mere selfish interest in the affairs of the "Home Department?" Could not they manage also to defer a little more than most men do to the spirit of household order, and to avoid the unnecessary upturning and disarrangement of the household proprieties? Could they not adapt and adopt the maxim, "Put yourself in *his* place," by a change of the pronoun possessive in the adage, and a little forgetfulness of "I" and "me" and "mine" generally? These things may seem trifles—but trifles are what wear women's lives out; and they need for their emancipation more personal freedom from restraint in the house, whether they need "political emancipation" or not. What do you say, sir? Do you plead that you are really affectionate at heart? Then let the mouth speak. Let it be recollected that not only the tyranny of indifference is painful, but the exactions of affection are onerous—and many a man has worn his wife into her grave by encouraging her delusion that, without her he is helpless in his own house. [Phila. Ledger.

Naples in a Dust Shower.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Naples, gives a very vivid picture of Naples under a fall of cinders from Vesuvius.

Yesterday, early in the morning, Portici was so dark at 8 o'clock that the lamps were lit, and the bells were rung, not exactly as announcing danger, but as suggesting to the timid that they might flit as they desired to do so. At Torre dell, Annunziata it was clear, but on returning to Naples the wind, I found, had changed, and that dark mass of smoke and fine ashes which rises from Vesuvius hung like a thick mantle over the city. I went out late at night to gather information. Every person was carrying an umbrella, and, if not lowered on turning a corner, the mouth was filled with fine dust and the eyes paid the penalty of the neglect. Cabmen could scarcely see the road, and many in front of their hats had hung a handkerchief. The gaslights burn as dim as rushlights, so that civilization seemed to have receded fully half a century. With my umbrella lowered I pushed along, coming at times bolt up against a person as blind as myself, and sometimes finding myself under a horse's head; for the streets were covered an inch deep with fine sand, as though for some festive occasion, and the clatter of hoofs and the rumbling of wheels were almost inaudible. Naples, busy, gay and noisy, as it commonly is, was, comparatively speaking, like the silent city of the dead, for a darkness that might be felt had fallen upon it, and only muffled sounds announced that life was not quite extinct. I stood near the palace with a crowd, and, looking toward Vesuvius, experienced almost a feeling of relief at a momentary glimpse of a stream of fire, but the rent in the mouth was quickly closed, and I unwillingly guiped down a mouthful of dust which the wind brought with it. I am not exaggerating in the slightest degree the aspect of things. Naples was and is something like London in a November fog, and what I have seen and felt enables me to realize the fate which befell the doomed inhabitants of Pompeii; and this morning it is the same. No sun, not even under the aspect of a hazy moon—though I believe it to be a fine day—and, looking into the courtyard of my hotel, I see the ashes falling like a Scotch mist and the ground below covered deep. Nay, the very table on which I write is rough with dust, and every article of dress I have is beyond the care of the *facchine*. Where will all this end? is asked by many who fear they may be caught in a trap and perish like the Pompeiani. No wonder then, that devout women not a few, and others whose shortcomings and sins make them devout for the occasion, have been forming processions. Some went down Santa Lucia, others to the Ponte Maddalina, with their dishevelled hair hanging over their shoulders, where they invoked the aid of the patron saint of Naples, San Januarius, whose statue, with hands outstretched towards the mountain, adorns the bridge. Another multitude, in the centre of old "Naples," assembled and prayed that the miraculous image of the saint which is preserved in the Duomo should be carried through the streets; but the Questor, and, to his honor be it said, the Cardinal, interfered and calmed the agitation. Simultaneously with this display of superstition there has been a vast deal of thieving, for extremes meet. Bands of maraunders went to Resina and elsewhere to try their fortune, and many were arrested, for the authorities sent out early in the affair numbers of policemen, of Carabineers, and a regiment of soldiers, who have been quartered about among the threatened towns and villages. But during the whole of this fearful time Professor Palmieri has held his ground, conducting and reporting his scientific observations with all the calm indifference of Archimedes. Oceans of lava have been surging around him—tempests of dust and pumice-stone have been hurled against him with the utmost violence, yet there he sticks calculating the degree of volcanic force in action. The authorities sent up two Carabineers and a guard of public security, not to defend him, as we may suppose, against the eruption, but against the attacks of thieves. The fine old fellow insisted on their leaving him, as he did not care to put their lives in jeopardy, but the men with equal spirit, refused to do so, and there they all remain. How they can escape being smothered it is difficult to conceive, for we who are down below are sadly incommoded. May God defend them as he has done many others during these terrible days.

ROMANTIC EPISODE.

A Story from Florence.

A correspondent at Florence, writing on the 1st inst., says:

During the last two days Florence has been the theatre of a romantic domestic drama, which would present sufficient interest in itself even if the principal *dramatis personæ* belonged to a far less elevated class of society, but which requires additional importance from the high rank and illustrious position of its hero and heroine. As I happen to know a few details concerning it which have not appeared in this morning's papers, I may as well give you my version of the story: The youthful Duchess Mary Victoria of Hamilton—she is only twenty-one—grand-daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, was married to the Hereditary Prince of Monaco in 1869, and after an unhappy union of several months left her husband and Monaco sopra-lo-Scoglio to take refuge with her mother at Baden-Baden, where, during the summer of 1870, she gave birth to a son. Her husband spent part of the following summer in Germany, without, however, making the slightest attempt to see his wife and child. Scarcely had the princess arrived in Florence for a short stay a few days ago, when, the day before yesterday, the police suddenly presented themselves at an early hour in the morning, provided with an order from the President of the Florentine tribunal, which authorized them to take possession of the child and restore it to its future dominions and the arms of its disconsolate father. The despair and terror of the young mother may easily be conceived. She instantly applied to her cousin, the Grand Duchess Olga, of Russia, now on a visit with her husband to the Grand Duchess Marie, at Quarto. These two young ladies took an attitude at once so determined and so firm, that they put the poor bewildered emissaries of Florentine justice completely out of countenance, and they were obliged to depart without having fulfilled their mission, and to apply for further instructions. While they were asking the Prefect, Count Montezemolo, what was to be done next, and the Prefect was consulting with the President of the Tribunal as to whether a respite might not be obtained for the unfortunate mother, the ladies had sent for Signor Peruzzi, the Mayor of Florence, who very prudently suggested that they should take the advice of a lawyer. They followed the advice, and their counsel immediately laid the affair before the High Court of Appeal, which was to have pronounced sentence yesterday. This left time to allow his infantine Highness to escape from the hands of the nurses appointed by the Prince, his father, to take care of him and bring him back to the maternal roof. However, the court appears to have found the case more complicated than the President of the Tribunal, for it has not yet been able to come to any decision, and the case still remains open whether the judges of Monaco have or have not the right to take the child from its mother forcibly through the means of the Italian police. What is certain is, that whatever may be the legal rights of the Prince of Monaco, his conduct in this matter is greatly censured here.

An old lady in New Hampshire, loyal to agriculture and its apostle, has insisted since the Cincinnati Convention upon wearing to church an ancient white hat of her husband's.

Mrs. Tyler, widow of the ex-President, her daughter and infant grandchild, were recently baptized and received into the Catholic Church at the Georgetown Convent.

(After the style of the New York Ledger)—"To the Rev. H. W. Beecher—Dear Sir: Will you please inform a member of a country congregation, through the Ledger, the best way to cook potatoes to make them dry and mealy, and oblige a member of the choir?" Answer: Over a fire.—[Boston Post.

UNSEEN.

At the spring of an arch in the great north tower,
High up on the wall, is an an angel's head,
And beneath it is carven a lily flower,
With delicate wings at the side outspread.

They say that the sculptor wrought from the face
Of his youth's lost love, of his promised bride,
And when he had added the last sad grace,
To the features, he dropped his chisel and died.

And the worshippers throng to the shrine below,
And the sight-seers come with their curious eyes,
But deep in the shadow, where none may know
Its beauty, the gem of his carving lies.

Yet at early morn on a midsummer's day,
When the sun is far to the north, for the space
Of a few short minutes, there falls a ray
Through an amber pane on the angel's face,

If was wrought for the eye of God, and it seems
That He blesses the work of the dead man's hand,
With a ray of the golden light that streams
On the lost that are found in the deathless land.
A. J. C. [London Spectator.

A Stir in the Kitchen.

[London Punch.]

Emulous of the example of her Caledonian sister, the English female domestic servant is about to initiate a movement to better herself, and to form an association to protect her interests against that worst of all tyrants, despots, enemies, oppressors, and down-treaders—"Missis." Preliminary conferences have already been held in halls and kitchens of the first respectability, and as soon as the weather is finally settled, a great open-air meeting will be called at an hour convenient to those whom a hard fate compels to dish up a late dinner, at which the following programme will be recommended for adoption, as essential to the comfort, happiness, self-respect, and independence of all those whom "suckumstances" oblige to resort to domestic service for their livelihood:

No servant to accept an engagement until she has first received a satisfactory character of the mistress who is anxious to secure her assistance.

Public waiting-rooms to be established, at which mistresses shall attend (at their own cost), to be inspected and questioned by their intending employees.

No servant to permit, on any pretext, the slighest difference in the quality or quantity of the provisions supplied to the parlor and the kitchen. The best tea to be provided, and an absolute prohibition to be placed upon the use of moist sugar.

No mistress to enter her own kitchen, without giving previous notice of her intention to its occupants.

No cupboards, sideboards, store-rooms, or cellars to be kept locked.

Free access to the beer-barrel.

No servant to be rung up in the morning, or expected to retire to rest at a certain hour at night.

No interference to be allowed with a servant's dress, of which she is to be considered the best and only judge. Artificial flowers, veils, jewelry, parasols, chignons, and high-heeled boots to pass unquestioned and unnoticed.

No restriction to be placed on kitchen company. Male friends to have the *entree* to that apartment whenever it may be agreeable to them. (This last stipulation to be *sine qua non*.)

Cold meat to be eaten only at breakfast, luncheon, tea, and supper,

Charwomen to be engaged to undertake such onerous and disagreeable duties as washing, scrubbing, black-leading grates, lighting fires, and preparing the rooms for the reception of the family in the morning, making beds, cleaning boots and knives, &c.

Servants with musical tastes and acquirements to be allowed the use of the piano.

A supply of newspapers, magazines, and reviews, and a subscription to a circulating library for the extensive accommodation of the kitchen.

The total abolition of the irksome and barbarous custom of washing at home.

All such degrading terms as "place," "wages," "character," and "maid-of-all-work," to be forbidden; and, in their stead, "situation" or "engagement," "salary," "testimonials," and "general domestic" to be employed. The word "kitchen" to be gradually discontinued in favor of "Servants' Apartment."

Two half holidays a week. Vacations at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, and a month's leave of absence in the summer (without any deduction from salary), for the seaside, the Continent, &c.

An evening party once a month.

The Sunday question to be a matter of special negotiation; but all leave of absence on that day to be considered to apply to the whole of it, and no hour to be fixed for the return of domestics to their duties at night.

All salaries to be paid in advance, and servants to be entitled to draw as much money as they please on that account.

Servants not to be required to give warning, but all existing customs, as regards notice, wages, &c., on the part of employers, to remain in full force.

The extension of the franchise to Domestic Servants.

No caps.

The New Strasburg Library.

A correspondent of the London News says:

The new Library of Strasburg prospers mightily. It is located in the palace, in rooms granted by the Emperor. A not unnotable history has had this same Schloss, although one built by Bishop Rohen in 1731. It has seen some historical personages in its great bare saloons. Marie Antoinette stood in it awhile in 1771. In 1805 came the First Napoleon with Josephine, who remained a dweller in it after her husband had gone out on the war-path. Napoleon paid it two more visits, one in 1806, another in April, 1809. The rooms which Josephine Beauharnais once occupied were inhabited afterwards by the cold-blooded Austrian woman, her successor. Maria Louise lived in it a few days in 1840. In 1815, in the military tumult consequent on Napoleon's escape from Elba, it was besieged for several days. Then, in 1820, came the well meaning potterer, Charles X., and kept state for a few days in its halls. The wheel took another turn—Strasburg Schloss may serve for as good an index as any other to the gyrations of French supremacies—and poor Louis Philippe, not having by this time betaken himself unto an umbrella and the name of Smith, came to Strasburg and abode in the palace.

Books have poured into the library from all quarters, including England and America. The German Emperor has given many splendid works of art, and has not only sent the second copy of every work which was in duplicate in the royal libraries, but has ordered the German Universities to do the same. Germans all over the world have been liberal contributors. There are now in the Palace 200,000 volumes. The old Library consisted of from 300,000 to 700,000 volumes, so vague was the method of cataloguing, that nothing more definite is known of it; not a leaf is extant. The present Library takes a vote in the Imperial Budget for 16,000 thalers, and asks an extraordinary donation to a large amount in addition for the purchase of works offered to it. The old Library was the Library of the city of Strasburg; the title of the new is the Imperial University and Provincial Library of Strasburg. It covers a wider field than did the old, and any man belonging not alone to the town of Strasburg, but to the province of Alsace, can obtain books from it. It is, therefore, unfortunate that the Municipality of Strasburg, notwithstanding the receipt of a grant of 800,000 thalers in compensation for the destruction of their Library, should be making opposition efforts to establish another, and appealing to Europe to contribute for the same. There is no occasion for two in Strasburg, and the State Library, with its wider scope and greater resources, ought to be accepted as the legitimate successor of the collection so unfortunately destroyed.

White House Gossip.

[Cor. Boston Post.]

The heat of last week killed off the last remains of the receptions. Mrs. Grant has discontinued those at the White House "until further notice," say the city papers, which means until next January, I presume, as when discontinued at this season it is not usual for them to recommence until after the next New Year. What changes may have befallen the now resigning family by that time it is curious to conjecture. We have lately had the first downfall, brother-in-law Casey having gone under. By January next, instead of a son and daughter in Europe receiving marked courtesies from foreign magnates, the Grants may have gathered their brood under their wings that when the last shock of departing greatness shakes their house they may meet it altogether. The Grants have not meanly enjoyed their social position, however the political patronage may have been dispensed. They have made the White House an agreeable place for all parties to visit. During their first winter Mrs. Grant laid herself out to please. She made her receptions events in each week to which society looked forward with absolute pleasure. She often invited as many as a dozen ladies, always some unmarried ladies among the number to receive with her, and before the hour for the reception these ladies were invited to partake of a sumptuous lunch. Finally, as the summer came on two years ago, she invited young gentlemen also to these lunches, and the merriest of May festivities were the receptions at the White House. It is sad to remember that at the last of these, before Mrs. Grant's receptions, were "discontinued for the season," two young and lovely women were among the most prominent of the gay crowd, who, when the New Year came, were lying side by side in their coffins in the chapel at Oak Hill Cemetery, in Georgetown. These were the wife of Secretary Belknap, who died leaving a baby a few weeks old, and Miss Beck, of Kentucky, a noted belle and beauty, who died three weeks after her marriage to Mr. James Corcoran, nephew of W. W. Corcoran, of this city. Since that first winter the Grants have not entertained to the same extent or with the same zest. Even now, those who ought to know, say the President spends yearly $10,000 beyond his salary, and that it is done chiefly in entertaining. He always has his dinner table set for eight, even when his family numbers but five, that is when it consists of himself, Mrs. Grant, Miss Grant, Jesse, and old Mr. Dent, Mrs. Grant's father. On the ground that he spends the sum mentioned in excess of his salary, it is urged that said salary should be increased. But those who fill the vacant seats at the President's dinner table are in no sense the nation's guests. They are friends of the Grant family simply, and generally people more or less useful in their way. The President's private table is arranged daily as if for a small dinner party. There are flowers on the table in profusion, a bouquet appearing at each plate. These, of course, come from the Government conservatories. Two or more kinds of wine are also used. Once before in your columns it was remarked that Cabinet Ministers fared much worse in proportion, than the President in respect to salary, not having house rent, gas, certain attendance, flowers, vegetables and fruits from the public gardens free. Secretary Fish's salary, it is said, pays for nothing but his house rent and servant's hire.

A Good Joke.

Eli Perkins tells this. On Saturday a Philadelphia lawyer, Mr. Harding, rode down to Wall street in a Broadway omnibus. At Stewart's a beautiful young lady got in and handed fifty cents to the distinguished attorney, requesting him to please hand it to the driver.

"With pleasure," said Mr. Harding, at the same time passing the fifty cents up through the hole to the driver.

The driver made the change, handed forty cents back to Mr. Harding, who quietly put it away into his vest pocket, and went on reading a mowing-machine brief. Then all was silence.

Soon the young lady asked him about the Brooklyn ferry. Mr. Harding replied to the question with courtesy.

"Do the boats run from Wall street to Astria?" continued the young lady.

"I don't know, madame," replied Mr. Harding, petulantly; "I'm not a resident of New York; I'm a Philadelphian."

"Ah! yes—(then a silence.)

Mr. Harding again buried himself in his brief, while the young lady a-hemmed and asked him what the fare was in the New York stages.

"Why, ten cents, madame—ten cents."

"But I gave you fifty cents to give to the driver," interrupted the young lady, "and—"

"Didn't he return your change? Is it posible? Here, driver!" he continued, dropping his brief and pulling the strap vidently, "why the dickens don't you give the lady her change—forty cents, sir; forty cents!"

"I did give her the change; I gave forty cents to you, and you put it in your own pocket," shouted back the driver.

"To me?" said Mr. Harding, feeling in his vest pocket, from which his fingers brought out four ten-cent notes. "Gracious goodness, madame! I beg ten thousand pardons; but—but—"

"Oh, never mind," said the lady, eyeing him suspiciously, "you know a lady in New York has to look out for herself. It's no matter—it wasn't the forty cents—"

"Goodness gracious! my dear woman"—and then the stage stopped, and the young lady tripped away.

Mr. Harding has been so excited about the affair that he went back to Philadelphia this morning—a ruined man. He even forgot to take a $10,000 fee which Ketchum was to pay him in a mowing-machine case. He says he'd rather pay $10,000, than let the Philadelphia fellows get hold of the story, for fear they would be asking him what he did with that poor woman's forty cents.

In making calves'-foot jelly, take a live calf, place the hind feet in a corn-mill, and then commence to turn and the jelly will flow out in its crude state. Collect this in a pan, and throw away the calf.

The boundary line between Virginia and Maryland has never been definitely fixed throughout its entire length. Commissioners charged with settling the matter held a consultation at Annapolis a few days ago, and the office of the Coast Survey has detailed a party to run the line.

A BLESSING.

A little child hath blessed me:
I wonder what it means!
It seems a brighter blessing
Than a bishop's or a queen's.
In her snowy nightgown drest,
Standing up to be caressed,
Softly lisping in my ear
Pretty words,—"God bless you, dear."

They fill my heart with wonder:
Of God what can she know?
She cannot tell the meaning
Of the words that please me so.
Like the church's silver bell,
Winning souls to heaven from hell,
Knowing not what glory lives
In the message that it gives.

It is so sweet to hear her,—
Her rosy mouth to see
Form the pretty syllables
That give such joy to me,
Like a little mocking-bird,
Deftly she repeats each word;
But they sink into my breast,
And I know that I am blest.

Eccentric Characters.

The greatest men that history records have not been without their little weaknesses, somewhat flattering to humanity, because proving them to be simply men and not demigod. Thus Sir Walter Raleigh in his best days was a consummate dandy, and it is said appeared at court with six thousand dollars' worth of diamonds in his shoes, while his sword-hilt and baldric were studded with precious stones of great value. Bruyere, whose written lines were aglow with poetry and wit, was coarse, heavy and vulgarly stupid in society, and as a cotemporary declares, was in consequence the subject of many a practical joke. Next their occurs to us the great philosopher, Descartes, who had a perfect passion for wigs, not unlike Sir Richard Steele, who would sometimes spend forty guineas on a black peruke. Corneille, the French Shakespeare, spoke in language so ungrammatical as to mortify his friends constantly, while his conversation was the acme of stupidity. What was said of Descartes, might apply also to him, viz: that he had received his intellectual wealth from nature solid bars, not in current coin. Who ever thinks of Goldsmith without calling up that irrepressible peach-colored coat? It is as immortal as its master, and one never forgets the German flute that fed and lodged the itinerant in his wanderings over half of Europe. Yet the man who wrote The Deserted Village, Citizen of the World, etc., "couldn't talk," it was said, "any more than parrot."

According to Johnson, Pope had such a high opinion of himself as to think he was one of the pivots of the system of the world; the little, deformed satirist was pride personified. Vanity builds its nest and hatches its brood in high places. Napoleon prided himself on the smallness of his hands and feet. Sir Walter Scott was prouder of being Sheriff of Selkirkshire than of his reputation as the author of Waverley. Byron was vain to excess; vain of his genius, his rank, and vain even of his vices. What contrasts present themselves as the panorama of the mind unrolls the imprint of memory. Dryden, the illustrious poet, was yet all that he described himself to be, "slow in conversation, dull in humor, saturnine and reserved." The trite saying, that no man is a hero to his own valet, has abundant illustration. The Count de Grammont once surprised Cardinal Richelieu jumping with his servant to see which could leap the highest, and by joining in the ridiculous sport, and permitting the cardinal to beat him by a few inches, he gained his fixed friendship and great political preferment! Salvator Rosa was full of fun and frolic, often playing in impromptu comedies, and was more than once detected by his friends in the streets of Rome dressed as a mountebank. Mediocrity is ever voluble, and genius oftenest reticent. Addison's conversational deficiencies are well known, nor was the great master of English literature himself ignorant of the fact, as he used to declare that he had a good bank at home, but didn't carry small change with him.

The favorite recreation of Petavius, the learned Jesuit, was, after application to study and writing for hour, to twirl his chair steadily for five or ten minutes. That profound divine, Samuel Clark, after becoming weary over his books, would often place the chairs and tables in a row, and be discovered jumping over them consecutively back and forth. Cujas, the famous lawyer, studied lying upon the floor with his books about him. Odd enough most certainly are the fancies of genius. Spinoza, took a strange and absorbing delight in seeing spiders fight, returning to this strange amusement frequently during the day, while a singular contrast and yet partial resemblance was seen in Magliabecchi, the famous librarian of the Duke of Tuscany. He was passionately fond of spiders, fed and protected them, had his rooms filled with them, and would not permit them to be disturbed. He was a profound student, yet hourly returned to his strange pets, as a relaxation and amusement. Moses Mendelssohn, called the Jewish Socrates, passed hours together counting the tiles on a neighboring roof, "an occupation which he found very composing and quieting, mentally and physically." Cowper, while a prey to the deepest melancholy, a sort of monomania, indeed, wrote that famous burlesque, John Gilpin, and passed his leisure hours in making bird cages and breeding rabbits.

Mina, the justly famous Swiss painter, always had a room full of cats, and one upon his shoulder while he was drawing. Even Dr. Johnson, the blunt old philosopher, petted his cat constantly, and kept him at night, when "he made it quite comfortable at the foot of the bed." On the contrary, it will be remembered that Henry III. of France could not remain in the room with a cat. Sometimes the idiosyncrasies of great men are repulsive; for instance, Goethe, the noblest German of them all, had a fondness for snakes, and petted a tame adder, while at the same time he had a most unaccountable aversion to dogs, which was exhibited whenever he saw one. Erasmus, the profound scholar and philosopher, was terrified and would almost faint at the sight of fish. Thompson's greatest delight was to saunter in his garden and eat ripe peaches off the trellises, with his hands in his pockets, an invariable practice in the fruit season; and Gray said he should like to pass his life on a sofa reading French novels. The cynical but profound Rochefoucault sought inspiration in raw onions, and our own Choate, like Dr. Shaw, the naturalist, would drink ten cups of strong tea at a sitting. Thackeray felt so sensitive at the diminutive character of his nose, that he never forgot to present a full face to you when talking, and on all occasions to avoid exposing his profile. Lamb stuttered so as to nearly tumble over his half uttered sentences, yet the pen of Elia glided like a fairy wand, as it recorded lines now so tenderly cherished.

Cromwell who was said to "live upon stilts," sometimes came down, laid aside his Puritanic gravity and played at blind man's buff with his attendants, showing all the eagerness of earnest and frolicsome boyhood. Charles II. of England romped in St. James' Park, surrounded by a troop of those diminutive spaniels which bear his name, also passing hours in feeding the ducks. Beethoven had a passion for paddling in cold water, and carried his fancy to such an extent that the floor of his room was flooded and the water would filter through to the lower stories. Sometimes he would at morning run barefooted through the dewy grass. Shelly was passionately fond of sailing paper boats in the park, and on one occasion finding himself there without paper, save a fifty pound note, he unhesitatingly gave it the proper shape and launched it on the water, running round the pond to receive his venture as it came to shore at the opposite bank. Some one has said there is no genius in which there is not an element of madness.—[Boston Globe.

VARIETIES.

A retail grocer announces, "Dolly Varden eggs, laid to order."

A Detroit colored doctor refuses to attend white patients.

An enterprising butcher's motto—"First in gore, first in grease and first in the stomachs of my countrymen."

A fisherman at Selma, Ala., who thought he had a big haul, pulled out a dead negro with a broken skull.

The new law in Massachusetts forbidding contracts with officers of cities has occasioned three resignations in Boston.

A pair of golden robins at Troy, N. H., have hung their nest in the same tree for sixteen years. It will soon be time for their golden wedding.

A schooner with a crew of two men, which had been ice-bound in Lake Huron for four months, came into Port Huron last week in good condition.

So strict is the liquor law at Edgerton, Wis., that one of the churches recently had to postpone communion service because no wine could be obtained.

Albert Harvey, a negro wife murderer, was recently taken from jail at Indianapolis to vote the Radical ticket. He won't be hanged until after November.

In reference to the gale that swept the Representatives' Chamber at Columbia, S. C., a member remarked that it was the first thing that had passed through the House without pay.

A Californian, who set a trap-gun to pepper thieving Celestials, forgot his little arrangement, and was fally wounded by making the first experiment with it.

Miss Laura Harris, an American prima donna, now singing at Lisbon, is about to marry a Portuguese nobleman. She will abandon opera for nursery songs.

All the liquor shops of Washington are closed on Sunday. The only place where you can get a drink on that day is at the White House, and then it is to your advantage to be a brother-in-law or cousin.

"Ah, Dick, I have buried by brother since I saw you." "Served him right," said Dick. "What do you mean, sir?" was demanded.—"Why," said Dick, "would it have been serving him right to leave him unburied."

In response to an advertisement of a Brooklyn church committee for an organist, the following was received: "Gentlemen, I noticed your advertisement for organist and music teacher, either lady or gentlemen. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

A young lady, seeking a situation, was interested in an advertisement for some one to do light housekeeping. So she wrote to the advertiser asking where the light house was, and if there was any way of getting to shore on Sundays.

"Mother," said little Ned, one morning, after having fallen out of bed, "I think I know why I fell out of bed last night. It was because I slept too near where I got in." Musing a little while, as if in doubt whether he had given the right explanation, he added, "No, that wasn't the reason; it was because I slept too near where I fell out."

There is rather a curious case pending in a Massachusetts court. At Worcester there is a large copperas factory in close proximity to a very beautiful cemetery. The fumes from the factory discolor and corrode the tombstones, and the proprietors of the cemetery have asked for an injunction to shut up the copper works.

The complete seating capacity of the New York theatres is as follows; Booth's, 1765; Wallack's, 1610; Fifth Avenue, 801; Olympic, 1304; Steinway Hall, 1908, French Theatre, 1576. The largest crowds ever assembled in these places range from 800 to 1000 above their seating capacity. Steinway Hall for instance has held 3000 people.

The editor of the Davenport Gazette, Iowa, advertised that he would publish marriage notices for one dollar each or a kiss from the bride. A "lady of color" handed him her marriage notice the other day, at the same time tendering a smack from the lips of the bride. George Balou the editor of the Gazette published that notice as he alleges free, though some think he took the kiss, and now he has changed his rates for marriage notices.

Mr. Jefferson used to relate, with much merriment, that the final signing of the Declaration of Independence was hastened by an absurdly trivial cause. Near the hall in which the debates were then held was a livery stable, from which swarms of flies came into the open windows and assailed the silk stockinged legs of honorable members. Hankerchief in hand they lashed the flies with such vigor as they could command on a July afternoon, but the annoyance became at length so extreme as to render them impatient of delay, and they made haste to bring the momentous business to a conclusion.

A new Methodist Episcopal church, at Bergen, N. J., was recently dedicated, after considerable difficulty. The minister who was to conduct the dedicatory service, finding the church burdened with a debt of $25,000, refused to officiate until the debt was paid, saying that it would be irreverent to dedicate any church with such a debt hanging over it. $20,100 were subscribed in the morning, when the services was postponed until 3 P. M. At the afternoon gathering but $1,300 were secured, when an adjournment took place until eight o'clock. In the evening the balance, $2,400, was secured, and the church was dedicated at nine o'clock at night.

Grace Greenwood from San Franciseo writes an account of a call she made on the wife of the rebel Gen. Cosby, who is now living at Chico. She found her a brave, cheery, energetic young wife and mother, full of freshness, enthusiasm and originality. It was actually by joining in with her children's play one day last winter that she discovered her very decided talent for sculpture. The little ones were manufacturing mud-pie; she took up a lump of adobe, and fashioned not a pie, but a pretty little head. The finer touches of her play-work were done with a hair-pin. Finding the adobe not very pliable, and having no other sort of clay to work with—not knowing anything of the first processes of sculpture—she next cut an ideal head from a large piece of chalk, chiefly with an old pair of scissors. Next she purchased a block of marble, and, like a female Buonarotti, grappled at once with the stone. Without a word of instruction, with no model of drawing, with no proper sculptor's implements, she has already chiselled a small ideal figure, graceful and beautiful—"Mignon" she calls it—and an admirable portrait bust.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 1, 1872.

THE *Arkansas* Republicans refuse to send delegates to Philadelphia. Notch *one* for GREELEY and BROWN.

A NEWSPAPER called the *American News* has appeared in Usingen, in Germany. We have often thought that a really American newspaper in London, if conducted with ability, would be a success.

IN 1868, ANDREW JOHNSON being President, the expenses for Congress, the Executive, Judiciary, and the Territories, amounted to $11,371,979.

In 18 1, ULYSSES S. GRANT being President, the expenses for the same things, amounted to $18,020,054.

How does this appear to the friends of the economical administration of public affairs?

THAT common scold, WENDELL PHILLIPS, is out in another letter abusing everybody but himself. WENDELL don't admire anybody but himself. He lathers away at Gen. GRANT, HORACE GREELEY, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and everybody else who dont think just as WENDELL PHILLIPS does. This is especially hard on GRANT, for he don't think at all.

WHY cannot it be discovered who stole the BUELL papers from the War department? Had the circumstance that they reflected severely on GRANT'S conduct at Pittsburgh landing, anything to do with the larceny or with the concealment of the perpetrator? Truly have we fallen upon evil days, when the archives of the government are not safe from the long fingers of the thievish followers of the present dynasty.

GRANT is working like a beaver for re-election. He had one of his military scrubs on the floor of the House the other day, begging to secure the extension of the *habeas corpus* suspension bill; in other words, asking the House to join the Senate in giving him legal authority to shoot down any man who won't vote for him.

Re-elect him, and in 1876, he will celebrate the centennial of our birth as a nation, by doing so without even the pretext of law to excuse him.

Happily, fear of the people, who still hold the ballot *in terrorem* over the heads of Congressmen from close districts, caused the efforts of GRANT'S henchman to be ineffectual.

THE N. Y. *Tribune*, now under the editorship of an *Alter Ego* of Mr. GREELEY, argues that the Democratic party in order to secure the success of the Cincinnati platform, should give up their name and organization and support the candidates who occupy it; and shows how Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune* has repeatedly voted for and advocated the election of Democrats for the New York mayoralty.

Now, as it seems to us, if the Liberals are Democrats in sentiment, being the smaller body, they should come with us and abide the decision of our Convention. Do they want to put an end to GRANT'S military absolutism or are they merely in search of provender? If the former, then we would welcome them gladly: if the latter we will have neither lot nor part with them.

We hope to have a straight nominatisn at Baltimore; but we have entire reliance upon the men who will assemble there; and as they go we will go, and all the people will say Amen.

THE THING that has been, it has been said, will be again. The following telegram has been unearthed after a burial of nearly six years; it was issued by ULYSSES S. GRANT during a period of profound peace, and directed to a Major General in the army stationed in a city where the laws had free course:

WASHINGTON, June 6th, 1865.

Major Gen. John A. Dix, New York:

Have John Mitchel, formerly editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, arrested and sent to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, for confinement and trial. Make the arrangements for his immediate shipment before arrested, and give the matter in charge of a discreet officer, who will not let it get out that the arrest is to be made until he has his man. U. S. GRANT.

In accordance with this order, issued by one army officer to another, a resident of the United States was seized by military power and shipped to a different State, where he was "receipted for" as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF } FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA, June 17, 1865. }

Received from Major General John A. Dix, per Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Morris, Twentieth N. Y. Independent Battery, one prisoner named John Mitchel, late editor Richmond *Examiner*.

JNO. S. MCEWAN,
Captain and A. A. G.

At Fortress Monroe he was shut up in a case-mate for several months, and finally released without having any charge brought against him.

Had this occurred while the rebellion was flagrant it would still have been entirely unjustifiable; for we have been taught to believe that an oath to an information must be made before a civil magistrate, before an arrest can be made, and that the arrest must be made by civil authority.

Give GRANT a new lease of power, and in a few years these arrests will be as common as the rising and setting of the sun.

ABOUT BARGAINS.

Perhaps the best way after all to discuss the arrogant claims of the Liberal Republicans, that the Democrats shall obediently furl their ancient banner, disband their veteran forces, and fall in at a respectful distance in the rear of that wonderful oriflamme, GREELEY'S old white hat, is to look at the matter in a commercial point of view, and see how the bargain would square as between the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats.

We shall premise that in writing and uttering the Cincinnati platform, the authors, of it were honest and sincere. They mean to support it and to stand by it to the end, and to elect candidates who accept it and will maintain it, be they whom they may. We are not disposed to take all the credit of that document, and to say that Democrats were the real authors of that admirable declaration of principles, and that they have proved their devotion to its identical views in many a well fought contest. But we simply wish to inquire what the Democratic party will receive in return for the vast benefits it is so imperiously asked to bestow upon the Liberal Republicans and their Cincinnati candidates. Let us make a little schedule of the Democratic capital which is demanded to form their partnership.

1. We have nearly 3,000,000, of voters—none of them "hereditary bondsmen," but men who "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain:"

2. These three millions of Democrats are many of them voters, who inherit their principles, and whose fathers and grandfathers voted the Democratic ticket.

3. Their organs are say *one thousand Democratic newspapers*, more or less, throughout the country. Some of these papers have uninterruptedly maintained principles identical and measures similar to those promulgated at Cincinnati, for periods varying from one to seventy-five years.

4. The Democrats have an active, living organization in almost every town, county, and State in the Union.

5. They have ten to fourteen Senators, and about one hundred representatives in Congress.

6. They have the Governors of one-fourth of all the States—and the Legislatures in nearly as many, and half the Legislatures in other States, where they have not the Governors.

So you see that their capital is very respectable, and is very compact in its form and pressure. Our leaders comprise, we do not hesitate to say, and we do not say it in a spirit of vanity or parade the very best political talent of the country. SEYMOUR, THURMAN, BLACK, HENDRICKS, PENDLETON, CASS, and many more like them would do honor to any organization under the sun. And in return for this magnificent investment, what have the Liberal Republicans to put in? What share of the general stock can they contribute that would entitle them to take the front of the array, and to give direction to all its movements.

Well, it may be justly said that by Democratic help GRATZ BROWN and SCHURZ wrested Missouri from the Radicals. They have cut off from Radicalism some eminent men—TRUMBULL, GREELEY and probably SUMNER for instance. But where is the evidence that they can withdraw from the 3,100,000 Radical votes of the country, *ten per cent.*, or 300,000?

What eminent Radical newspapers support the Liberal movement, except the *Tribune* of New York, and perhaps one or two more. What provincial papers—what German papers are supporting GREELEY and BROWN? Some, perhaps, but not many, we apprehend. They have no member of the lower house of Congress that we know of, and few in in any of the Legislatures except Missouri.

Now is not this a meagre amount to put up against the great Democratic contribution? And does it not look a little imprudent for these unfortunate leaders to demand a controlling interest by virtue of the share *they* can contribute to the capital required?

We do not see how the Democrats can consent to such a bargain. Nor can we see any prospect that the Liberal strength can increase. It is now clear that the negroes will not divide on GREELEY. They will go solid for GRANT. Nor will the Germans, who admire and love SCHURZ, go for the philosopher. And the expectation that he can divide the masses of the Democrats is utterly vain.

Surely then, it would be the silliest bargain ever made for the Democrats to go for GREELEY—why we should lose our entire capital, and never see a penny of dividend.

THE New York *News* calls upon the Democracy of the country not to forget the proper selection of candidates for Congress. The Presidential question is now absorbing all the attention of the people, but this must not cause them to lose sight of the Congressional contest. It is positively essential that the friends of honest government should have a majority in the next House of Representatives. Should GRANT be re-elected a majority against him in the House will effectually cripple his designs against the rights of the States and th people. This important fact must no be overlooked in the heat of the Presidential struggle.

THE DEAD DEMOCRACY.

An amazing amount of wit is constantly expended by Radical journals of both factions, about the Democratic party being dead. He must be a very stupid Radical joker indeed, and Heaven knows they are not a bright set, (they all take after GRANT) that could not say something funny about the "dead" Democracy. In reading some of the many obituary notices of our party we have been reminded of some touching verses about the death of the "old year" by TENNYSON:

* * * * * * * *

Step from the corpse and let him in
That standeth there alone
And waiteth at the door,
There's a new foot on the floor my friend,
And a new face at the door my friend,
A new face at the door.

And another elegant writer of English verse thus speaks of the old year's departure:

"I heard a sick man's dying sigh,
And an infant's idle laughter,
The Old Year went with mourning by,
The New came dancing after!

Now, while we solemnly protest in the name of the Democratic party that it is not dead, we can see the plan prepared to make it yield up its spirit, not indeed to wander aimlessly about, like the spirit of the elder, but to be appropriated by the fresh and blooming, but somewhat diminutive body of Liberal Republicanism. That would be a notable transmigration indeed. But promising as that youth may be, he will have to "wait at the door" for some time yet. The "new foot on the floor" had better not step in for a little while. The venerable old "party" is not sick at all, that he knows of now, but is acquiring his old vigor every day. Why just think of it, although he has been struck at by 500,000 newly made negro voters with ballots in their hands, within the last two years, he has gained a white vote for every one of that sable crowd, and had 200,000 more friends in 1871, than he had in 1868. Oh no! good Radical neighbors, if you really insist that the Democracy is dead, take care that you do not run from its ghost by November next. But depend upon it, what will then frighten you will not be its ghost, nor its spirit in any new covering,—be sure of that—you will know him by his old-fashioned way of delivering his blows.

AN UNFAIR PROPOSITION.

The Cincinnati platform affirms as sound and safe the following doctrines, and its builders and the candidates they selected are pledged to the same:

1. That we should maintain local self-government and oppose the centralization of power at Washington.

2. That the civil power should be supreme over the military.

3. That the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously guarded.

4. That there should be reform in the civil service.

5. That the public lands should be held for cultivators, and not voted to corporations.

6. That the Tariff question should be left to the whole people and their representatives, and should not be controlled by other political questions.

Now the Cincinnati Convention was called solely to assert and establish these views. And for these and kindred ideas the Democrats have been contending until the hands of their writers have become weary, and the voices of their spokesmen have become hoarse—but they have no idea of giving over as yet. And if those who set up the Cincinnati platform think half as much of its truths as the Democrats do—if they truly and honestly believe that the lasting prosperity of the nation is only to be attained by the success of that platform, they will support it henceforth with unselfish devotion, and not bargain in advance for all the honors and places as the price of their efforts in its behalf.

For the vital truths set forth in this platform are just what the Democrats have always maintained, and if they have made progress enough in the popular mind in the last few years then GRANT, who represents the opposite doctrines, must be defeated. But they cannot be carried without all the Democratic votes. And if the people represented at Cincinnati are sincere, they will be glad to aid the Democrats in carrying out ideas which are common to both. But if the professions of the "Liberals" are hollow—if this platform was made not to express great principles which ought to be maintained at all hazards, but as a device to detach the Democratic party from its old landmarks and its old leaders, and to place new and untried recruits in the front rank of the Democratic batallions—to give to a handful of undisciplined auxiliaries the whole charge of the campaign to the exclusion of Democratic veterans—then we shall venture to submit that the "Liberal" proposition is a little unfair. And while we are willing to give to SCHURZ and BROWN and GREELEY thanks and credit for their exposure of Radical corruptions, we think their claims are a little too arrogant, and we are disposed to ask "who made you the sole leaders in this war?"

MR. SECRETARY BOUTWELL and MR. Register ALLISON both are obliged to report an the amount of the public debt. We give below the statements of these two shining lights of Radicalism, with the discrepancies between them:

Year.	Boutwell.	Allison.	Discrep'y.
1861.....	90,580,873	90,867,828	286,955
1862.....	524,176,412	514,214,371	9,985,041
1863.....	1,119,772,138	1,098,706,181	20,978,957
1864.....	1,815,784,370	1,744,690,489	75,093,881
1865.....	2,680,647,869	2,682,393,026	1,945,157
1866.....	2,773,236,173	2,783,425,879	10,189,706
1867.....	2,678,126,103	2,692,199,215	14,073,112
1868.....	2,611,687,815	2,636,320,964	24,633,149
1869.....	2,588,452,213	2,480,902,488	89,449,725
1870.....	2,480,672,427	2,386,348,599	94,313,828
1871.....	2,353,211,332	2,353,211,232	None.

Total discrepancy for ten years.....$950,929,483

THAT the sense-bearers of the so-called Republican party are striving by all means to debauch the politics, and gradually to subvert the Government of our country, is by no means the belief of only a few of the people. The gross outrages upon the rights solemnly reserved in the Constitution; the mad efforts, successful in too many instances, to control the elections by the bayonet have attracted a good deal of attention; but violent modes are not the most dangerous by any means, and the open attacks being liable to opposition and rebuke, the conspirators have resorted to what may be regarded as mining operations, by means of which they hope to unsettle the foundations of our institutions.

Webster's Dictionary was first issued in 1828, and has ever since been regarded as authority in all questions of the English language. In 1784 he published a pamphlet in which he urged the formation of a new form of Government which would act, not upon the States, as the confederation did, but directly upon individuals, a copy of which he presented to Gen. WASHINGTON. While the Federal Constitution was the subject of discussion he was one of its most earnest advocates, and after its adoption he removed from Connecticut to the city of New York, where he issued a daily paper, the *Minerva*, now the *Commercial Advertiser*. There he was the intimate friend of KING, JAY, and HAMILTON; and in company with chancellor KENT, he published a series of articles in defense of JAY'S treaty. We mention these facts to show that he was well qualified to judge of the institutions of the country and that if he was prejudiced his prejudices were not those of a Democrat, but like his associates and intimate friends, his sympathies were with those who claimed the greatest amount of power for the Federal Government.

The word *compact*, Mr. WERSTER defines as follows: "It is more generally applied to agreements between nations and estates, or treaties and confederacies. So the Constitution of the United States, is the political contract between the States—a national compact."

In the two editions of his Dictionary prepared by himself, those of 1828 and 1841, and in the two editions, those of 1847 and 1859 edited by Dr. GOODRICH, this definition will be found, but in Dr. PORTER'S edition of 1864 it is suppressed!

Of the word *Confederation*, Mr. WEBSTER says: "The United States, are sometimes called a Confederation?" This is totally suppressed by Dr. PORTER.

Congress, Mr. WEBSTER defines as "The Assembly of Senators and Representatives of the several States of U. America according to the present Constitution or political compact by which they are united in a Federal Republic; the legislature of the United States consisting of two houses—a Senate and a House of Representatives."

This definition contained in the editions of 1828, 1841, 1848, and 1860, is suppressed; it can only have been because the modern editor wished to aid in destroying the idea of our government, which had prevailed among all people up to 1860.

WEBSTER defines a Constitution as follows: "In free States the Constitution is paramount to the statutes or laws enacted by the Legislature, limiting and controling its power; and in the United States the Legislature is created and its powers designated by the Constitution."

This also does Dr. PORTER ignore, for why the reader can judge.

That there is now and has been for the past eight years, if not for a longer period, a class of men here anxious to twist our governmental system from its original purpose, every day's observation convinces us more and more; and this prostitution of the great Lexicon of our language, is one of the most dangerous of the various modes which have been adopted to carry out the evil design.

THE singular circumstance of the son of the President being sent to Europe at the Government expense, in charge of the General of the army, who appears for the first time in the *role* of dry nurse; and the daughter of the same high official going the same road in charge of the late Secretary of the Navy, is one of those shadows which, to use the favorite phrase of a highly esteemed friend, *adumbrate* coming events.

The Prince of Wales was dined and wined in the United States, as was also one of Russia's Imperial Grand Dukes; GRANT naturally desires to familiarize his heir apparent and princess royal with the habits and manners of royalty, so that when his plans shall all have culminated and this Man on Horseback shall reign over a nation of serfs, his family will be prepared to meet all the social exigencies of the occasion.

Some mullet-head will object that FRED. GRANT pays own way in Europe. He does so, after a fashion, using the money paid to him by the people as an officer of the army, the duties of which he is neglecting in violation of positive law.

But when did law stand in the way of GRANT or any of his own or of his wife's relations, since the fatal 4th of March, 1869, which witnessed his inauguration as President of the United States.

Hon. John Gill Shorter, ex-Governor of Alabama, died at Enfaula, in that State, yesterday morning, after a protracted illness.

GRANT.

They knew the gem was neither rich nor rare,
[And] wonder'd how the d——l it got there.

There is not an intelligent man among the Radical supporters of GRANT, who believes that he is fit for the office of President. Those who know him best, as MORTON, CONKLING, EDMUNDS, FISH, and the rest, know this better than those of their party who see less of him than they do. He has no knowledge of Civil Government. He has no political experience. He has no personal admirers like even SIMON CAMERON. He has not the gift of public speaking nor even of conversing, like MORTON or CONKLING. He has not the attraction of fine personal presence, like BLAINE or BUTLER. Nor the benefit of a benevolent child-like smile, like COLFAX. He is without astuteness and judgment enough to seize and use the ideas of other men, when they hold their smoke-enveloped conferences with him about State or party matters. He has not one single element of greatness. He is not even "smart." And he cannot do one single thing for himself in this important not to say critical condition of his affairs. But he is as necessary to those who *profess* to admire him, as JUGGERNAUT, the hideous idol, or the GRAND LEAMA is to the juggling priests who minister at their respective shrines.

And this is the man that the most prosperous, the greatest, the most intelligent (if not the most profound) nation upon the earth endures for a ruler. His chief supporters, like the ancient soothsayers during their incantations, have to turn their heads aside, lest they should laugh in each others faces, when they talk of his talents and his civil achievements—he it is, that these scheming charlatans would make President for another term. They rely on the ignorance of the people, on the corrupting of the ballot-box; and above all, on GRANT'S unprecedented "*luck*," to win their game. Will the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, who know how dangerous a man GRANT is, permit this disgraceful result?

IN Rhode Island there is a large and respectable body of naturalized German citizens. A number of these are not allowed to exercise the priviledge of suffrage because they were born in Germany and not in the United States, and have not $134 invested in real estate in Rhode Island. There are many Irish citizens disfranchised because they were born in Ireland, and not in the United States, and have not $134 invested in real estate. Some of these disfranchised citizens were brought to the State in their infancy. Not a few were serving in the United States army while native born Radical voters were fattening on Government contracts. President GRANT has failed to make any advance towards enforcing the constitutional amendments in Rhode Island, and an administration Senator has heretofore smothered every attempt made by friends of the naturalized citizens for their relief. But for the mere alleged attempts to intimidate colored voters the jails of Alabama and South Carolina are being rapidly filled by the Federal authorities. Can any foreign born citizen support a party that makes such discriminations against his countrymen.

Some of the Marathon Murderers on their Way to this Country.

Nine Greek criminals of the worst description, among them four highway robbers and two murderers, have been liberated by a decree of the Greek Minister of Justice from the penal colony on the Island of Corfu on condition of their emigrating to the United States, and they are now on their way to this country. On the 24th of April they were taken in chains from the stone-quarries of Corfu on board the Italian bark Agamemnon, which was to sail two days afterwards for Falmouth, in England, and after discharging part of her cargo at that port, for New Orleans. Their names and the crimes for which they were convicted are as follows: Cleomenes Papocousi, a prominent member of the gang of highway robbers that plundered the English tourists at Marathon, sentenced to twenty-five years at hard labor; Aristos Bicastri, thirty-two years old, a native of Albania, convicted of murdering two persons at Zenphi, and sentenced to the stone-quarries for life; Pietro Santros, a Sicilian, convicted of piracy, and sentenced to sixteen years' hard labor; Lalos Castroplos, an Athenian thief, sentenced to eight years' hard labor; Thocies Falta, a murderer, sentenced for life; Marios Dacordatos, a thief, sentenced to six years' hard labor; Menados Bithuros, Theobulos Periasuros, and Phillippus Evandrinos, highway robbers, sentenced to the stone quarries for fifteen, twenty and thirty years. Quite a concourse of people assembled as these convicts, heavily ironed, were driven by their keepers through Corfu and taken to the wharf, whence they were conveyed in a boat on board the Agamemnon.

This is a kind of emigration to which our government should ever object, and the capture and return of the Agamemnon to Corfu, under the guns of one of our men of war would, we doubt not, meet the approbation of the American people.

THE largest refractory telescepe in the United States is now in process of construction at a Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, establishment. This instrument is intended for the Naval Observatory in this city, and, as is thought, will be ready for mounting in 1874. The object glass of this immense telescope is twenty-six inches in diamter, being eleven inches larger than the one at Harvard University. The two glasses required for the object glass arrived in this country about six months ago from Birmingham, England, and workmen ever since that time have been busily engaged in polishing them and otherwise preparing them for service. The glass alone, when finished, will cost more than $20,000, and the entire telescope $46,000.

POLITICAL.

Special to THE POST.]

READING, PA., May 28.

The delegates to the Convention which assembles here on Thursday are arriving by every train. Messrs. Barr, Lare, Sill, Winston and Feld of the Allegheny delegation arrived this morning, and the balance are expected to-night.

The Gubernatorial Outlook.

So far the gubernatorial candidate and the endorsement of Greeley are the questions mostly canvassed. In fact but little attention is given to the various seventy other positions to be filled. Concerning the candidate for Governor, G. W. Cass is decidedly the favorite, and has by far the most delegates. The falsehoods in regard to his connection with the Southern Improvement Monopoly have made him many warm friends here and elsewhere, who look upon it as an attempt of Radical ring politicians and others, who knowing his great strength, sought by this means to defeat his nomination. His main competitor will be Senator Buckalew, whose strength is confined to the east, and who is also an eastern man. Cass having by far the greater number of delegates, the field is against him, which may end in a combination to deprive the Democracy of their choice for Governor; but his friends are active and claim that they can and will nominate him. Gen. McCalmont and Capt. McClelland so far show but little strength, and it is thought that each will receive but a complimentary vote from the friends of their respective districts. Gen. Noyes has several warm friends and active workers, who claim that they have twenty votes.

Greeley Stock Below Par.

Since your correspondent left Pittsburgh, he has not come across a single Greeley Democrat. The unanimous impression is that we should nominate Democrats at Baltimore, whom Democrats can and will support, and you need not be at all surprised to find the Convention instructing for a straight ticket. The Democracy of Pennsylvania will not 'rah for Greeley or Grant either.

Cass Mass Meeting.

The friends of Cass hold a mass meeting at the Keystone House to-morrow evening. Eight hundred Cass men with three bands are expected from Philadelphia in the morning. His headquarters are at the Mishler House, one of the best here and which is presided over by one of the most genial landlords and soundest Democrats in the State.

The Cauldron.

The kettle is only singing now. To-morrow it will boil.

Special to Pittsburgh POST.]

READING, PA., May 29, 1872.

To-day has been one of the most exciting ever seen in these parts. The various hotels and public buildings are handsomely decorated, the most tasty of which is the Mishler and the Academy of Music

Where the Convention will Assemble To-morrow.

The stage is profusedly draped with the National colors festooned to both sides, a painting of Washington, State flags and flags of all countries.

Delegations Arriving.

At an early hour a special train brought the Dechert and Jefferson Associations and the Cass Club, all of Philadelphia, each accompanied with a brass band. Several transpareccies were carried with appropriate mottoes, and a banner with a likeness of Gen. Cass.

The Oil Men's Association, about forty strong, who are working in the interest of Gen. McCalmont, also came in at an early hour.

The Outlook.

At this writing it is impossible to foretel the action of the Convention in regard to the candidate for Governor. The friends of the various candidates are working hard for their favorites.

Both Captain McClelland and Gen. McCalmont exhibit but little strength, and it is generally believed that both are kept in the field for the purpose of keeping some of their delegates from going for Cass. The situation now appears to be, as per your last night's dispatches, between Cass and Buckalew. The latter has picked up some additional strength to-day.

Noyes' friends are confident and certain that he must be taken up as a compromise candidate. So far the other officers to be nominated attract but little attention.

Hon. Wm. Mutchler, Jas. F. Temple, and Wm. Hartley are named for the Auditor Generalship, but the nomination of either depends on whether the east or west gets the gubernatorial candidate. Of course there is no opposition to Chief Justice Thompson for Supreme Judge.

The Greeley Men

rallied a little to-day, but the straight-outs can overwhelmingly out-number them.

Congressman Griffith is here and has been kept busy all day explaining why he wrote that Greeley letter. The most prominent of those for Greeley of whom a number are from other States, have abandoned the idea of the Convention even squinting toward him, and are on their knees begging that no resolutions or instruction be given, but to transact the business without regard to the Cincinnati Convention, just as if that convention had not been held. Some of those prominent in their opposition rather favor this movement, so as to secure harmony, but are afraid the Democracy will be misrepresented abroad and that Pennsylvania will be quoted as favoring Greeley, when she is so decided in her opposition to him. Many declare that this is the place to settle the matter, and that they will bring it before the Convention. An easy victory is predicted.

A Large Cass Mass Meeting

was held in front of the Keystone Hotel this evening, at which Mr. Potts presided. It was addressed by Mr. McGaragle, who was opposed to compromise for the purpose of success. This sentiment received a hearty response from his hearers.

L. H.

FOILED.

SENATE.

Final Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1872.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented the House concurrment resolution to adjourn on June 3rd.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to substitute a rescinding resolution to adjourn to-morrow.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to amend so as to adjourn on the fifth. Lost-22 to 35.

Mr. Chandler's substitute was then rejected—29 to 35.

The Tariff and Tax Bill!

came up.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay it on the table for the purpose of taking up the resolution, reported by him yesterday from the Committee on Finance, applying the five minute rule to the debate on the bill or amendments. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution until the first Monday in December next. He regarded this resolution, he said, as one of a series of measures which are

Changing the Character of Our Government.

From the origin of the Government debate in the Senate had been free until within the last few years, when attempts had been made from time to time to put the Senate under control, not of the majority, but of a mere minority of its members, by means of caucus dictation. Under this system Senators, instead of voting according to their own convictions were coerced into voting as dictated by caucus, and if political agitation and the disruption of parties now going on in the country should result in emancipating the representatives of the people themselves from this party despotism, great good would have been gained.

Mr. SHERMAN said that no Senator had objected to his proposition, except the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner.) He had been informed that that Senator thus insisted on delaying public business, because he intended to engage in political debate on the Tariff bill, and for his part he would stay in session until the end of his term rather than have the Senate forced in this way by one Senator to do that which it did not wish to do. His only object in proposing to restrict debate was to hasten the public business. He was

Anxious to Adjourn.

and in order to adjourn at an early day the Senate must attend to the public business and to nothing else. There had been political debate and wrangling enough this session, and he hoped there would be no more. The business on hand was to pass this tariff and tax bill by which the people would be relieved of most of the burdens of taxes, and he wished to confine the Senate to that. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) had charged that this resolution was an attempt to depive the Senate of the right of free speech and he appealed to another tribunal, but he (Sherman) believed the judgment of the people would be that when any Senator who undertook to delay the passage of a bill so important as this by rehearsing

Old Political Speeches on Dead Issues.

the Senate had a right to protect itself and to confine debate to the pending subject by unanimous consent or by rule, or in any other way. However, as there seemed to be great sensitiveness about adopting this proposition as a rule, he would not insist upon that, if he could have unanimous consent to limit the debate, but not without such assuagement.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that he did not now intend to speak longer than five minutes, either on any amendment or the bill itself. What he objected to was the attempt to put

The Senate in a Straight Jacket.

Mr. SHERMAN said that he would modify the resolution so as to apply only to amendments, leaving debate open on the bill, but still excluding amendments not germane to the bil

Mr. SUMNER, who had been temporarily absent, said that he understood that Mr. Sherman had stated that he (Sumner) intended to make a political speech on the Tariff bill. He had no such intention. He did desire that he and his friend from Missouri (Mr. Schurz,) should have opportunity to reply to the

Extraordinary Attack Made on Them

in the report of the Committee on the French Arms Sales, but he did not intend to introduce that subject into the debate, unless the Senate by refusing him opportunity should compel him to do so.

Mr. SHERMAN said that if the passage of this tariff bill should be obstructed by political debate, he would abandon the attempt to pass the bill and would no longer attempt to restrain his political associates from joining in political debate. Indeed he thought he would take part in it himself.

Mr. SUMNER—The lecture of the Senator from Ohio,

If Lecture it be.

ought not to be addressed to me.

Mr. SHERMAN—It is not a lecture; it is only a notice.

Mr. SHERMAN'S modified proposition was agreed to.

The question was on concurring in the resolution to adjourn at 12 o'clock on Monday, June 3rd.

Mr. MORRILL, (Vt.,) moved to amend so as to adjourn on Wednesday, June 5th, at 8 P. M.

Mr. TIPTON—Make it 6 P. M. If we sit until 8 P. M. these gentlemen will be too late to take the evening train to Philadelphia. [Laughter].

Adjournment on Monday, June 3rd.

The resolution to adjourn at noon on Monday, June 3rd, was concurred in, and the Senate then resumed consideration of the

Tariff Bill.

The paragraph as to paper, which is included among the articles on which the reduction of ten per cent on existing duties as provided for, was amended so as to read as follows:

On all paper and manufactures of paper, excepting books and other printed matter, not herein specially provided for, provided that the duty on printing paper, whether sized or unsized, shall be equal and 22½ per cent ad valorem.

The paragraph in relation to books was struck out, so as to leave the present rates of duty unchanged.

The paragraph in relation to copper was struck out, which sustains the present duty.

The following section of the House bill was struck out:

Section 5. That all acts and parts of acts requiring duties to be assessed on packages, commissions, brokerages, cost of transportation, shipment, transhipment and other like costs and incidental expenses, incurred in packing and shipping merchandise, are hereby repealed, and all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

The rates on saltpetre were fixed as follows:

On crude saltpetre one cent per pound, partially refined one and a half cent per pound, refined two cents per pound.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that the additions to the free list to be made by the Finance Committee, amounted to $600,000.

Mr. THURMAN moved to put assafœtida on the free list. Lost.

Mr. SUMNER moved to put on the free list books in any language, printed and manufactured twenty years before importation. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING said that scientific books ought to be admitted free, and suggested an amendment to that effect, but

Messrs. SHERMAN and THURMAN argued that the term "scientific" might be construed to cover almost every kind, and the amendment was not pressed.

Mr. SUMNER moved to add to the free list books printed in foreign languages. Not agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to strike brass off the free list. Agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN moved to put calomel on the free list. Lost.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, went into executive session, and soon after took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

The Tariff Again.

EVENING SESSION.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Tax and Tariff bill.

Mr. SHERMAN announced that he had invited the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be present during during the balance of the sessions on this bill.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that when the bill now being considered, as in Committee of the Whole, should be reported to the Senate, he would offer an amendment to the paragraph putting on the free list logs and unmanufactured timber not otherwise provided for, the effect of which would be to put lumber on the free list. The paragraph was reserved for consideration in the Senate.

Mr. FLANAGAN gave notice that he would move to strike hides from the free list, and the paragraph was reserved.

The Free List

was then agreed to.

At Mr. SCOTT'S request the section allowing the importation in bond of lumber, hemp, manilla, iron and steel for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade was reserved

The section relating to payment of portion of the duties in legal tender notes; the section relating to the use of imported salt in bond for curing fish, and the section repealing the provisions of the act of July 1866 relating to moieties were also reserved.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to strike only the amendment fixing the tax on tobacco at twenty-four cents per pound and leave it at twenty cents, as in the House bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said this was the salient point in this bill. The existing law imposed a tax of sixteen cents per pound on smoking and and thirty-two cents on chewing tobacco, and the proposition of the House was to impose a uniform tax of twenty cents per pound. The effect of this change would be to reduce the revenue $8,000,000, and the effect of the Senate amendment would be to make the reduction $5,000,000 less. As the bill came from the Committee on Finance, it would make the aggregate reduction of revenue over $54,000,000, and one half this was a greater reduction than was thought safe, and if the present rates were attained, namely sixteen cents on smoking and thirty-two cents on chewing tobacco, the aggregate reduction of revenue by the bill would be only $51,500,000.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment making the tax on the finer grades of tobacco thirty-two cents per pound, and the tax on cheap grades exceeding fine cut shorts sixteen cents per pound.

All other amendments, so far as the bill was read, were agreed to, certain portions being reserved as stated above.

Without voting on the tobacco questio the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alleged Judicial Corruption.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution directing that committee to continue the investigation of the charges against Judge Delahoy of Kansas, with power to send a sub-committee to Kansas to take testimony. Adopted.

The Ku Klux Outrage.

Mr. POLAND moved to suspend the rules to pass the Senate bill extending the ku-klux bill until the end of the next regular session. Rejected—yeas, 94; nays, 108; some twenty-two Republicans voted with all the Democrats against the bill.

A Railroad Grant.

Mr. HAWLEY moved to suspend the rules to pass the bill to confirm to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company and to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company the land granted for a railroad from Davenport via Iowa City to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Rejected—yeas, 90; nays, 76, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to suspend the rules to pass the Senate supplementary Civil Rights bill. Rejected—yeas, 113; nays, 83, being less than two-thirds in the affirmative, a strict party vote.

The Republicans voting against it were: Messrs. Ambler, Blair, (Mich.) Burchard, Cotton, Donnan, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Goodrich, Hay, Kellogg, (Coun.) Lowe, McCrary, Morphis, Peters, Sheldon, Smith, (Vt.) Strong, Stoughton, Sypher, Whiteley and Willard—22.

Mr. POLAND, representing the House portion of the joint Kuklux Committee, stated that if the majority had voted for his motion, which required a two-third vote, he would have reported,

As He Had a Right to Do, at Any Time,

the House bill identical with the Senate bill, and which would require only a simple majority to pass it, but as the vote just taken disclosed the majority against the bill he should not report the House bill on the same subject unless further instructed by the House Committee to do so.

Our Merchant Marine.

The House then took up the bill reported from the Committee on Commerce to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States, &c.

After discussion, the bill was recommitted.

Supplementary Apportionment.

Mr. MERCUR made a conference report on the supplementary apportionment bill, which was agreed to. The Senate recedes from its amendments.

Registers in Bankruptcy.

Mr. MERCUR, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the bankruptcy act giving the appointment and removal of Registers in Bankruptcy to the United States Circuit Court, and making various other alterations in the law. The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) made a conference report on the bill to further the administration of justice, which was agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill amendatory of the Civil Rights act. Rejected—yeas, 115; nays, 87; less than two-thirds in the affirmative. This was also a strict party vote.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Penna.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill granting the right of way to the Utah, Idaho and Montana Railroad Company. Agreed to.

Mr. PERRY, (Ohio) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill authorizing the condemnation and appropriation of property for a site for a Postoffice building in Cincinnati. Passed.

The Conference report on the bill authorizing the President to appoint a Paymaster General of the Army was presented by Mr. COBURN and agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1872.

The Question of Adjournment.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on June 3d, with an amendment rescinding the order for adjournment on Wednesday, May 28th.

Mr. CHANDLER objected and it went over until to-morrow.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Sherman, offered a resolution applying the five minute rule to the debate on the pending tariff bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected and it went over.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would call it up to morrow.

The motion of Mr. HOWE the bill, further regulating the construction of bridges across the Mississippi river, passed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENSON the bill passed to pay the war claims of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the bill passed removing the charge of desertion from certain members of the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry.

The Steamboat Bill.

Mr. CHANDLER made a report from the Committee on Conference on the Steamboat bill, which with the last letter of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject was ordered printed.

At the request of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Chairman, the Committee on the Judiciary, was discharged from the further consideration of petitions against recognizing God in the Constitution, in favor of the exclusion from office of persons addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and against amending the Constitution so as to make foreigners eligible for the Presidency.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill for the appointment of commisioners to

The Vienna International Exposition.

Mr. HOWE asked to have Tuesday evening set apart for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Claims.

The Tariff Bill.

At the expiration of the morning hour the tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. HOWE moved to lay it aside so that he might enter a motion to assign an evening for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay Mr. Howe's motion on the table. Lost—yeas 29; nays 30.

Mr. THURMAN renewed the motion to lay Mr. Howe's motion on the table and it was agreed to—yeas, 34; nays, 21.

The Senate then proceeded with the tariff bill.

Among the amendments agreed to were the following:

Providing that the bill shall go into effect July 1st 1872.

On all slack coal or culm or slack as will pass through a ¾ or ½ inch screen, 40c per ton 28 bushels, 80 lbs to the bushel

The Senate amendments relating to lumber were agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT moved to exempt pig iron and steel rails from the reduction of ten per cent. Lost—yeas, 18; nays, 35.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill for the appointment of shipping commissioners which was agreed to.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) moved to except percussion caps from the reduction. Lost.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee of Conference on the Postal Appropriation bill, made a report recommending that the Senate recede from the Brazilian Subsidy amendment, which was agreed to.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee of Conference on the bill relating to the lands of the Miami Indians, made a report which was agreed to.

At five P. M. the Senate took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. TIPTON, from the Committee on Public Lands, requested the House bill granting the right of way to the Dakota Grand Trunk Railway Company which was passed.

National Cemeteries.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill amending the act to establish and protect National cemeteries. Passed. It provides that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States who may die in a destitute condition shall be entitled to burial in the National Cemeteries.

The Tariff Bill Again.

Several private bills were passed and the consideration of the Tariff bill resumed.

The report of the Finance Committee placing among the articles on which the ten per cent. reduction of duties is provided, all earthenware, glass and glass ware, unwrought pipe clay, kaolin and fuller's earth, was agreed to with the exception of earthenware on which the present duty is attained.

Mr. CONKLING moved to exclude from the ten per cent. reduction leather, gloves and mittens, which was agreed to.

The Committee recommended an amendment renewing the provisions of the old Tariff laws levying an additional duty of ten per cent. upon the products of the countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from countries West of the Cape of Good Hope, except as to said cotton and silks.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that these different duties had been levied for the purpose of encouraging American trade with the East, and it was proposed to revise them now in order to remedy the imperfection of the tea and coffee law. As the law now stood tea and coffee, carried from the East to Europe and then sent here, would be admitted free of duty. The amendment was agreed to.

The Finance Committee recommended an amendment placing the duty on sulphate of quinia at 25 per cent. ad valorem, which was opposed by Messrs. Sawyer and Kellogg.

After discussion, on motion of Mr. CASSERLY, the duty was placed at 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The paragraph in reference to books and printed paper being reached, Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved a substitute providing that books, full bound in calf, morrocco or ivory, with velvet cases, and metal clasps shall be liable to a duty of 20 cents per pound; all other books 10 cents per pound, and newspapers, magazines and pamplets 11 cents per pound.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment of Mr. Morrill, and also the House provision, which he urged should be stricken out and the present duties retained with the benefit of the ten per cent. reduction. He said that to levy a specific duty on books was manifestly unjust to every interest concerned. He then exhibited a statement of the weight and value of invoice books received per steamer Russia at New York on the 21st inst., from which it appeared that a package of valuable and rare books at 12½c a pound duty amounted to about 12½ per cent. ad valorem, while a package of books of inferior value, but which entered into general use at the same rate of duty amounted to 79½ per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. SCOTT said that bookmen have the faculty of making this thing appear one way or the other, as it suited their particular interests.

The amendment of Mr. Morrill was rejected.

Pending further discussion the Senate at 11 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New Pension Bill.

On motion of Mr. MOORE a substitute was adopted for the bill relating to pensions and the bill as amended passed. It fixes the monthly pensions for disabilities as follows: Loss or total disability of both hands, loss of the sight of one eye, the sight of the other having been previously lost; loss or totally disability of both feet, or other total disability rendering the person utterly helpless, $40; loss of one hand or one foot, or total disability of the same, $30; any other disability rendering the person utterly unfit for manual labor, $20; loss of hearing of both ears or any other disability not provided for, $13.

The House then resumed consideration of the conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the item increasing the service subsidy of the

Brazilian Steamship Line.

After a long debate, partly on the special merits of the proposition, partly on the general policy of subsidies, and largely on the injurious effect of high tariff laws on the foreign trade and commerce of the country, the House came to a vote on the question and proposed increase of the service and the subsidy of the steamship line to Brazil was again rejected—yeas, 79; nays 112.

The bill was then committed to the same Committee of Conference.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and adopt the concurrent resolution extending the session until Monday, June 3rd, at 12 o'clock. He said he had no doubt that unless the session was extended, there would be an extra session of Congress, to which there would be no limitation. He believed the Senate would get through by Monday next. The resolution was adopted—yeas 33; nays 24.

The Coinage Laws.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, the bill revising the Mint and Coinage Laws was passed under a suspension of the rules.

State War Claims.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the re-computation of the accounts between the United States, and the several States growing out of the expenditure in the war of 1812, and moved that the rules be suspended and the bill passed. After discussion the motion was rejected, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative

Miscellaneous.

Mr. PALMER made a conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

The Senate recedes from the Brazilian steamship amendment.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for refunding the duties paid on tea and coffee remaining in bonded warehouses or public stores, July next. Passed. Also a bill for the sale of Fort Gratiot light house reservation, Port Huron, Mich. Passed.

Mr. CONGER presented a conference report on the shipping Commissioners bill which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1872.

Supplemental Apportionment.

Mr. THURMAN, from the Committee of Conference on the Supplemental Apportionment bill, made a report recommending that the Senate recede from its amendment. The report was concurred in.

Soldiers' Homesteads.

The bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead act, passed.

French Arms Sales.

Mr. ANTHONY announced that the Committee on Printing was prepared to report a resolution to print extra copies of the report of the Committee on French Arms Sales, but as the Chairman of that Committee (Mr. Hamlin) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) were not in their seats, he withdrew the report.

Mr. KELLOGG called up the House bill to prescribe a time for electing Presidential

Electors in Louisana.

but at the expiration of the morning hour it went over.

Mr. WEST submitted a report from the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill, which was concurred in. In regard the appropriation for buildings at Fort Leavenworth a new Committee of Conference was appointed.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Civil Service Expenses Appropriation bill with amendments of which the principal are as follows:

New paragraphs are inserted appropriating $98,000 for continuing the survey of the Indian reservations during the present fiscal year; $50,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect captured and abandoned property and take testimony as to claims against the United States; $51,000 for paying the Creek orphan claims of 1832, and $513,000 for paying the Montana Indian war claims.

The Committee recommend striking out the appropriation of $250,000 for the payment of claims for carrying the mails in the Southern States previous to May 31, 1861.

The Tariff.

The consideration of the Tariff and Tax bill was resumed.

A motion of Mr WRIGHT to leave the present tax on tobacco unchanged was lost—yeas 17; nays 32.

The amendment fixing the tax on tobacco at twenty-four cents per pound was agreed to.

Mr. CORBETT offered an amendment providing for the continuance of the tobacco export bonded warehouse system under certain restrictions. Lost.

Mr. CONKLING offered an amendment extending the time within which tobacco &c., stored in bonded warehouse, may be withdrawn, to one year from the passage of this act, which was agreed to—yeas 27; nays 25.

The provision adopted by the House abolishing the storage of tobacco in export bonded warehouses, except for immediate export, was agreed to with an amendment providing that all tobacco in bonded warehouses when this act takes effect shall pay the new tax.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) offered an amendment providing that the stamp tax should be taken off matches on the 1st of July instead of October. Agreed to.

The amendment of the Finance Committee for the repeal of the stamp taxes imposed by schedules B and C, section 170 of the act of June 30, 1864, was agreed to.

A motion of Mr. SHERMAN to retain the stamp tax on brokers was rejected.

The section repealing the law authorizing the payment of moieties to informers was discussed until five o'clock, when the Senate took a recess until 7:30.

The Tariff Again.

EVENING SESSION.—The Senate reassembled at 7:30 P. M. and the Tariff and Tax bill was proceeded with.

The section discontinuing moieties to informers was adopted.

An additional section remitting all taxes assessed but not collected from ship-builders and manufacturers under section 4 of the internal revenue act of March 31, 1864, was adopted.

The additional section, recommended by the Finance Committee, directing the President on or before July 1, 1873, to reduce the number of Internal Revenue districts to sixty, and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the Internal Revenue force to as small a number as consistent with the performance of the reduced duties of the service, being under consideration, Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the reduction take place October 1, 1872.

After debate, the motion of Mr. Trumbull was lost—ayes, 17; noes, 34.

The amendment of the committee was then agreed to.

Other additional sections were adopted providing that all suits for the recovery of any tax or penalty erroneously collected shall be commenced within two years after the cause of action occurred; claims occurring prior to the passage of this act to be commenced within one year from its passage.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) section 8 was amended to provide that all goods in bond on the day that this act takes effect on which duty has been paid shall be entitled to a refund, amounting to the difference between the duties paid and the duties imposed by this act.

Labor.

Mr. SAWYER moved as an amendment the House bill providing for the appointment of a Commission on the subject of wages and hours of labor, and a division of profits between labor ane capital in the United States.

Mr. CARPENTER characterized the whole proposition as utterly rediculous and not worthy of a moment's consideration.

Messrs. SAWYER and WILSON defended the bill as a wise and most proper measures.

THE SUFFERING SOUTH.

How Corporations Are Robbed to Fill the Pockets of Corrupt Members of the South Carolina Legislature.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A New York firm has brought suit in the Supreme Court in behalf of some stockholders of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, South Carolina, against the President and Executive Committee of the road. The offense charged is misappropriation of the funds of the company, and the complaint alleges that in accordance with a bill passed by the South Carolina Legislature, last March, four hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of the company, guaranteed by the State, were exchanged for revenue bond scrip, which was to be receivable by the State for taxes. The complaint further charges that the President of the road, John J. Patterson obtained possession of $1,800,000 of this scrip, and, obtaining loans upon a portion of it, divided the money and scrip among his personal friends and members of the South Carolina Legislature. The complaint alleges also that the Treasurer of the State of South Carolina received $50,000.

Judge Ingraham granted an order to show cause why the injunction should not be issued and a receiver appointed. The question was argued before Judge Leonard to-day whether the courts of this State have jurisdiction in this matter, as the plaintiffs are non-residents. The decision was reserved.

FATAL BALLOON ASCENSION.

Prof. Atkins, the Daring Aeronaut of Mike Lipman's Circus, Drowned in the Tennessee River.

NASHVILLE, May 29.—Prof. Atkins, an attachee of Mike Lipman's "Queen City Circus," which exhibited at Decatur, Alabama, on Monday, ascended with a hot air balloon during the afternoon. The balloon became detached from the windlass fixing its altitude, and ascended to the hight of half a mile, when it rapidly descended into the Tennessee river. Atkins succeeded in getting out of the basket after a desperate effort, having got entangled in the ropes, and attempted to swim ashore. A fisherman in a canoe went to his assistance, but failed to rescue the unfortunate aeronaut. He sank and was drowned. His corpse has not been recovered. The balloon was saved. Atkins seems to have had a presentiment of a misfortune, as he remarked as the balloon started, "This is my last ascension."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

War Between San Salvador and Honduras.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Panama papers announce that hostilities have commenced between San Salvador and Honduras. A force from San Salvador went over and took possession of Amapala, the only port of Honduras on the Pacific coast. President Gonzales, of San Salvador, was to take the field with 7,500 men. Guatemala has organized a force of 2,000 men, who are already on the march towards the frontiers to aid San Salvador. Ex-President Deunasa, of San Salvador, is to be tried by a Criminal Court.

The President's letter to Collector Casey, of New Orleans, requesting him to resign that office, was dated May 12th. Casey's resignation was written on the 17th inst., to take place on the appointment of his successor. It appears that there is some difficulty in securing one likely to be acceptable to those concerned.

Crushed by Icebergs

A TALE OF WOE AND HORROR.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish the particulars of the loss of vessels off the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland during the sealing voyage this spring. Up to the latest possible mail date over forty vessels, including four steamships, had been heard from as total wrecks, having been dashed to pieces while amid huge icebergs and plains of ice during the terrific hurricane. On an average, each of those vessels carried about one hundred men, who were employed as seal hunters, and out of them four thousand human souls

only One Hundred and Seventy-five have Been Accounted for.

and the large majority of those unfortunates have left families behind, exclusively dependent on them for sustenance.

The following is the correct list of the ill-fated craft which has not heretofore been published:

Vessels Known to be Lost

Maid of Judah, 97 men; Spark, 102 men; Bloodhand, steamship, 125 men; Eclipse, 99 men; Rover, 90 men; Retriever, steamship, 150 men, saved. R. G. Y. 100 men, all hands perished; Aurora, 74 men; Laplander, 80 men; Witch of the Waves, 93 men; Edgar Doran, 102 men; Twin Sisters, 98 men; Swan, 102 men; Terra Nova, 115 men; Flash, 101 men; Leonora, 62 men; First Fruit, 85 men; Lord of the Isles, 75 men; Esquimaux, 104 men; Auster, 97 men; Marguerite, 55 men; Hawk, steamship, 115 men; Emily Ann, 113 men; Meteor, 70 men; Ironsides, 115 men; Luckinow, 98 men; William and Mary, 91 men; Pride of the Sea, 117 men, all lost; Hector, 100 men; Brothers, 90 men, Iceland, steamship, 132 men; Hero, 42 men; Nightingale, 63 men, all known to be lost; Balaclava, 90 men; Herbert Luby, 88 men; Queen of Isles, 96 men; Hunter, 50 men, all known to have perished; Mary Jane, 43 men; Redman, 65 men; Home of the North, 123 men.

Many others have not been heard from, but all those recounted above have been totally wrecked and their crews not been accounted for except in very rare instances, and the few who were saved could not give any definite intelligence of those they had left behind them.

During the night of the loss of the steamship Retriever, on board of which vessel was Capt. Alliston, who furnishes the intelligence, sixteen sail of vessels were hemmed in by high boulders and bergs of ice, over which

Tremendous Seas Dashed High and Wild

so that it was impossible at times to discern the icy islands, and charge after charge of the ungovernable ships against these mighty barriers soon cleft the bows and bulwarks asunder and consigned many stalwart forms and brave hearts to watery graves. While this fleet lay to, as a last effort in order to survive the wild north eastern hurricane, that roared and ruled around them, many tossing the crafts on each other, and

One Fearful Instance

is recorded wherein a vessel driven on an iceberg by a huge sea fell back with mighty crash upon a brig the Twin Sisters, which lay beneath the berg. A large number of men was instantly crushed to death. The Twin Sisters literally burst in two. The rest only fifteen out of ninety-eight clung to the broken spars and were by chance picked up by the crew of the Retriever. Toward morning the hurricane, which had raged all night without abating, began to subside. In the light of that dreary dawn the scene which presented itself to those on board the only survivor of the fleet of sixteen, the Retriever, cannot possibly be described inasmuch as one who had witnessed the sight shrinks hopelessly from the task of explaining its

Horror and Ghastliness.

The ice had wedged in the space intervening between the position of the vessel and the shore. Upon rudely heaped boulders and flakes of ice were strewn masts, yards, rigging, clothing and broken hulls in the wildest disorder. Worse still were the blood smeered corpses crushed to death by pans of ice closing on them. Some were actually cut in two by the powerful jamming of the floes, and others half drowned and exhausted died from the intense frost.

The Stiffened Bodies

lay strewn around in the most ghastly attitude, while many of them could hardly be recognized they had been so mangled. The consequence of this wholesale rain to the seal hunting fleet of Newfoundland will steep that country again in poverty and misery from which it has but recently arisen.

The Dreary News

of so many wrecks and the long catalogue of the dead spreads desolation over the island, and has visited many a home with bitter grief and despair.

But, says Captain Allston, the whole has not yet been told. Hundreds of the fleet are still to be heard from, and their fate may be even as gloomy as that of the forty-one vessels of which this account is presented.

THE LONG STRIKE.

The Cincinnati Cripples and Tailors Join the Movement.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—The members of the German Tailors' Union, of this city are on a strike. They number about six hundred.

The journeymen shoemakers employed upon fine work in the leading shops, struck yesterday, demanding fifty cents advance on shoes. The shoe manufacturers say they are determined to resist the strike, and that they will be able to hold out.

Proposed League Against the New York Piano Makers—The Eight Hour Movement in Gotham.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The strike for eight hours appears to be extending to all trades and laborious occupations. The workingmen propose to issue an address to the people explaining the necessity for the present movement and justifying their course. It is also in contemplation to form a league against the piano makers and that delegates get from the workingmen in their respective shops fifteen cents a month, all money thus collected to be deposited with the general treasurer and used to support any general movement for the advantage of the trade. Messrs. Steinway & Co. say they will not yield to the present demands. They are willing, however, to agree to nine hours' work and the present rates, or ten hours and ten per cent. advance. Their workmen this afternoon refused to accept the compromise and mostly joined the strikers.

Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, had an audience with King Amadeus on Tuesday.

Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, while in Moscow, Russia, on the 18th inst., was presented to the Czar Alexander, who happened to be in that city on that day.

GRANT'S GAME.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Mr. Sumner called the attention of the Senate to a report in New York *Times* representing him to have said, in Executive Session that Great Britain should have been promptly notified when she proposed to break up the Tribunal that

The Result Would be War.

There is not, said Mr. Sumner, a Senator within the sound of my voice, who does not know that I never uttered such a thing in Executive Session or in open session. I have no right to state what I, or anybody else, did say in Executive Session, but I have a right to vindicate myself against the calumny and to deny speeches falsely attributed to me.

The Senate at nine o'clock this evening, after a continuous Executive Session of more than nine hours, by the requisite two-thirds vote.

Advised the President

to negotiate an additional article to the Treaty of Washington on the basis recently proposed by the British Government, though in a form somewhat different from it, but not altered in principle, the amendment being designed to secure the obligation on the part of both governments without detriment to either, and without placing the United States in the attitude of receding from their position as if

In Compliance

with the requirement of the British Government. The action of the Senate to-night is kept more than ordinarily confidential, as if the Senators had been placed under additional obligations of secrecy, but there is no reason whatever to doubt the truth of the foregoing statement.

The President and Secretary of State

were to night officially advised of the action of the Senate, and a telegram was sent by the latter to Minister Schenck acquainting him with the facts for the information of the British Government. It is expected that on Monday a response will be received from London, when the Senate will ratify the additional article to the treaty.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The *Times* says the vote in the Senate in favor of the negotiation for a supplemental treaty article brings

A Feeling of Intense Relief.

Verbal amendments cannot be objected to by England and the final settlement may be considered certain. The Senate has earned the gratitude of the mercantile community and the majority of Senators have acted in sympathy with the great mass of the people who wished the Treaty to succeed.

The *Herald* pronounces the Senate's action

A National Humiliation.

and questions whether people will accept the amended treaty as a final settlement of account with England. A treaty secured by the humiliation of one of the parties never be productive of good, and this one has been maintained by wringing from Americans a disgraceful concession. The result was brought about by corrupt lobby pressure, and the settlement is between two administrations, and not between two nations. England however, may yet reject the amended article, for our surrender must be unconditional, and the matter is not altogether disposed of.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The endorsement by the Senate of the additional article the treaty of Washington was governed by a strong desire, in which

The President Shared

to remove the differences which threatened the prosecution of arbitration under the treaty, which a year ago the same Senate so emphatically ratified, and which was designed to settle in an amicable manner all the causes of difference between the United States and Great Britain. It is known from official and private advices that

Great Britain was Determined to Withdraw

from arbitration should the United States persist in the presentation of claims for indirect damages, and it is further known that the United States was for some time under these circumstances disposed to throw the responsibility of the threatened failure of the treaty on Great Britain. Our Government insisting that if had the right to present these claims with others before the tribunal in order that the principle involved might be settled, though not expecting to receive moneyed consideration. Great Britain with its view of the case was disposed to throw the responsibility of the failure of arbitration on the United States.

The Vote,

taken last night in the Senate, is regarded as an expression of the views of a large majority of the Senate against the claims for indirect damages, in view of a like admission on the part of Great Britain against the United States in a future contingency, and under circumstances similar to those on which the objectionable claims originated. The President as thus advised has already by the Secretary of State taken measures through the Atlantic cable to procure

The Assent of the British Government

to the article as amended by the Senate with a view of putting in the treaty a form of declaration against indirect damages which the United States have abandoned, and which Great Britain asserts that she never claimed for herself as against other powers.

During the consideration of the subject in Executive Session, it was thought at times that the article would fail of receiving the requisite two-thirds vote, owing to the contrariety of views presented. Not less than six amendments were offered to effect the desired end.

Conflicting reports prevail as to the vote advising and consenting to the President's negotiating the treaty on the proposed basis, but forty ayes against nine nays seeming to be the reliable statement. A number of Senators were present who did not vote.

The Article as Endorsed

is changed in phraseology from the original, though preserving the principle sought to be established by the governments with regard to consequential damages. The precise langnage of the article will not be officially made known until it shall have been ratified, and it is certain that if the double injunction of secrecy imposed on Senators shall be respected by all, then it cannot be known through that source, although many Senators last night declined to give any hint, and even refused to converse on the subject. The result of the action of the Senate was known by those whose business it was to seek for information within half an hour after that body had terminated their nine hours continuous session with doors closed and guarded, and other precautions taken to prevent unauthorized disclosures. It is believed that Great Britain will assent to the modification of the article, as she now with us is anxious for the Tribunal of Arbitration to proceed without further hindrance.

According to report the debate on the subject before the Senate was earnest throughout, the majority of those who participated in it being influenced by a desire to remove obstructions in the way which would preserve

The National Dignity.

While a few others were inflexible in their opposition, as if the assent to the waiving of the claims for indirect damages would be lowering the American flag to the dust and allowing the British to walk over it. The subject will next come before the Senate on the ratification of the article.

The Senate having concluded the interrogation of its members regarding care in preventing their copies of the secret correspondence and proposed article from reaching outside parties, it may prosecute the investigation concerning the publication of the document with the view to emphatic action in the premises.

NEW YORK May 26.—A special from Washington to the *Times* in relation to the additional article to the Treaty says: "The article agreed to by the Senate is substantially as amended and reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. One principal amendment is

A Change of Language.

covering the agreement with reference to the indirect claims for the future so as to include all indirect and incidental claims. In the rule as proposed by Great Britain the words "such claims" were used. A strict interpretation would have confined the agreement of the parties to such indirect claims only as are the subject of the present controversy. Therefore this provided that the rule shall cover in

Its Broadest Terms.

that no indirect or incidential claims shall be presented bo the one nation against the other for the failure to observe neutrality.

The vote was strictly non-political. Democrats divided about evenly, Mr. Thurman declining to vote. Mr. Schurz voted aye; Messrs. Sumner and Edmunds No. Messrs. Howe and Carpenter, who were absent, would have voted against it. Mr. Trumbull did not vote at all.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE sum contributed by the Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania to the sufferers by the Chicago fire amounts to $22,456.

A GRANT lawyer in Huntingdon stole enough coal last winter to keep his family warm during the season.

A TYRONE editor is joining all the secret societies in the county. He is determined to have a big funeral.

CHARLES HELFRISH, a prominent citizen of Cambria county, died suddenly of heart disease at his residence, Woodvale, Friday week.

ONE of our exchanges says: "Early rising was once an indication of thrift, but now it indicates that a man is dry." How is that?

A BELLEFONTE man has become conscience stricken, and has given $1 50 to the son of a man to whom he was indebted in the sum of 25 cents forty-one years ago.

THE loafing business is looming up with a fair prospect of a large exchange of gossip and rude remarks, on the street corners, as the weather becomes favorable.—*Luzerne Union.*

A CITIZEN of Martinsburg, the other night, mistook his wife's yeast bottle for his favorite brown jug, and took a "long pull and a strong pull" therefrom. He is now regarded as a rising man.

Lager Beer.

There seems to be no bounds to the appliances of science. The people of New Orleans, weary of the inconveniences and expenses of getting their lager beer from other places, have hit upon a process of artificial cooling which promises to be successful. We glean from the local paper that the proprietor of a brewery recently invited a large number of his friends to view a new process of refrigerating which he has just established by a patent refrigerating machine. Without entering into any detailed description, it is sufficient to state that by the process of liquefying the gas of ammonia, and drawing off the heat of the surrounding atmosphere, the owner has succeeded completely in keeping the cellar of his brewery, fifty feet by forty feet in size, and capable of holding 5,000 barrels, constantly supplied with cold air at the regular temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit. The process, as explained, seems to involve no waste; the ammoniac gas, as fast as it is condensed, returning into the refrigerating cylinder, which contains about ten cubic feet of the liquid material. If this amount of fluid can produce such results, the question arises as to whether this same process of liquefying ammonia could not be used upon a much larger scale—for instance, in our theatres, churches, and other places of public resort—whenever the atmosphere becomes so intensely heated as to require a lower degree of temperature. To go suddenly from the external air at 80 degrees into a room of 40 degrees is too great a transition to be agreeable, or even safe; but the entrance of cold air into a room could be regulated to suit the temperature in one case as well as another.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

BOY KILLED.

Smash Up on the Ft. Wayne Road.

About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a lad named James Wilson, fourteen years of age, was killed on the Ft. Wayne road, near the Penitentiary. The lad was evidently stealing a ride on the Cleveland express train, when it collided with a freight train at the curve in the road at the locality mentioned. Upon making an examination of the train after the accident, he was found between two baggage cars, fearfully crushed about the head and body. Coroner West was notified of the fatal occurrence, and proceeded at once to hold an inquest on the remains, but owing to the fact that none of the witnesses of the accident connected with the railroad were present, the inquest was postponed until this afternoon at four o'clock. The boy resided on Federal street, near Drummond, in Allegheny. There was no other serious damage done by the accident. The freight train was standing about six hundred feet from Ridge avenue, and close to that part of the road which is crossed by the small iron bridge leading into the western park.

It was not impossible for the officers of the Express train to see the obstruction until it was too late. It was entirely visible for six hundred feet almost in a straight line and if the freight train was left without a watch, what can be said of the officials on the Express train who were within a short distance of the spot, and heard neither bell, or whistle down brakes for danger, and were unapprized of the calamity until the crash into the end of the freight was heard.

The conduct of the R. R. officials will be investigated by the Coroner to-day.

RAILROAD SMASHUP.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Lilly's Station, by which an engineer named Henry Hudson, and a fireman named E. L. Douglas, were instantly killed. At the time mentioned, a freight train westward bound came thundering along, and before its speed could be checked it collided with a construction train standing on the track. Both trains were badly wrecked, and the engineer and fireman, residents of Altoona, instantly killed.

The freight train was crossing west, and was due at Lilly at 7.35. It was a few minutes behind time, and was running at the usual rate of speed, descending the western slope of the mountains. The ballast train was on the same track backing west at the rate of four miles an hour. This caused the engines to face each other. A curve at this point prevented the engineer of the freight train from seeing very far ahead, and as soon as he discovered the train in advance of him he whistled down brakes, reversed his engine, and ran back towards the rear of the train, no doubt realizing that a collision was inevitable, and that this was his only course to save his life. The fireman followed him, and when the engines struck they (the engineer and fireman) both seemed to have got between the cars, with the evident intention of jumping off when the speed would slacken, sufficiently. However this may have been, they were both crushed to death. Hudson's chest was crushed in by a wheel while Douglas was literally torn to pieces by bars of iron, with which the cars were freighted. Both engines were thrown from the track, and precipitated down a steep embankment. The cars in both trains were badly damaged, making almost a complete wreck. The bodies of the unfortunate men were taken from the wreck, placed in coffins and conveyed to their respective homes—Hudson to Johnstown and Douglass to Altoona. Both were young men, and both bear excellent characters as citizens and at employees. Hudson was a son of one of the oldest engineers on the road, and is was first reported that it was the father who had been killed. So great was the force of the collision, that the track was torn up for the distance of two car lengths but it was placed in good condition again by the middle of the afternoon.

It is believed that the engineer and fireman might have saved their lives had they remained on the engine, as the car was but very little injured. The conductor of the freight was slightly hurt, but all the other employees escaped serious injury. The engines are so far down the bank that they will not be got upon the track for two or three days. The company will investigate the cause of the accident.

DENMARSH CHALLENGES Sweitzer to row a three mile race on the Monongahela for a purse of not less them one hundred a side.

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Dyspepsia—Indigestion.

The subject of indigestion has attracted much attention, because it has ever been a difficult and troublesome disease to treat.

It is characterized by a great variety of symptoms, the most prominent of which are, pain after eating, belching, heartburn, waterbrash, fullness of stomach, with tenderness, load or weight in that region, debility, loss of flesh, despondency, headache, bad or capricious appetite, palpitation, cough, nervousness, restlessness, ecc., etc.

When the disorder is of long continuance other organs of the body soon become affected, and the lungs, liver, brain or kidneys frequently suffer.

In fact, Dyspepsia is the forerunner of a great number of chronic diseases, such as Consumption, Scrofula, Hemorrhoids, Uterine difficulties, colic pains, paralysis, neuralgia, female derangements, nervous spells, weakness, etc., etc., and is in its turn the consequence of many of them, and may be complicated with almost every and any disease.

From this it is plain that the treatment of Dyspepsia should be varied according to the extent of the disease and the nature of the complications.

One symptom is more prominent and urgent in one case than another, according to the disease with which it is complicated; and hence remedies seldom have the same effect in any two cases; and all plans of treatment will most generally fail, unless the precise nature and cure of the disease is well and fully understood.

To determine these there is no better criterion than the urinary secretions.

Indeed, we are surprised that so little attention has hitherto been paid to that secretion in Dyspepsia, when we know that there is no more certain sign offered.

By this we are enabled to determine whether it be Dyspepsia from liver complaint, kidney affections, nervous disorders, or in case of females, from uterine affections, deranged menses, irregularities, or whether those affections proceed from the fire, Dyspepsia.—And to treat the case in accordance with the true conditions, the fixed principles of a fixed science.

There is no guess-work about it. We have cured hundreds and thousands of cases of Dyspepsia by a single course of medicine; others require more, however, according to the disease with which it is complicated.

For the benefit of those living at a distance, laboring under Chronic Affections, and unable to attend in person, we would say by sending a vial of urine for examination, the necessary medicines can be sent them by express.

Address, L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.
DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Trusses! Trusses! ! Trusses!!

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses should be made to order. Mr. Reichenbach, & Co., No. 11 Market street, makes and guarantees trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on his trusses whatever, as they are all of his own manufacture. He also manufactures artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club-feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, spinal supporters; also artificial eyes noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give him a call. No. 11 Market street. 1tw

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The History of a National Remedy.

Here is the history of the most celebrated tonic of the age in a nutshell: In 1860 it was announced that a certain combination of vegetable ingredients, with a pure diffusive stimulant, was working wonders in the cure of chronic dyspepsia, nervous debility, liver complaint, periodical fevers, rheumatism and constitutional weakness. The unpretending name given to the specific was PLANTATION BITTERS. The statement attracted the attention of invalids everywhere. The new remedy received a fair trial, and the results more than confirmed all that had been said in its praise. Thenceforward it was a grand success. The business columns of the press spread the glorious news far and wide, and the martyrs to indigestion, biliousness, physical prostration and premature decay, as if by common consent, sought relief from the new vegetable restorative. *They found what they sought.* From that time to the present the increase in the demand for Plantation Bitters has been one of the most striking events in this age.

Castoria.

Is a scientific vegetable preparation; a perfect substitue for and more effective than Castor Oil and is pleasant to take. It cleanses the system in a most remarkable manner; does not distress or gripe, but operates when all other remedies have failed. It is certain to supercede Pills, Castor Oil, Narcotic Syrups and all other purgative and exciting medicines. The Castoria contains neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. By its emolient, soothing effect it assimilates the food and produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying or teething children. It kills worms, cures stomach ache, constipation, flatulency, and derangement of the liver. No family can afford to be without this article. It costs but 50 cents—ask your druggist to get it for you, and he will always keep it.

J. B. ROSE & CO. 33 Broadway, N. Y.

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PURE WHITE LEAD,

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Flaxseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Paints of all kinds, Sperm and Whale Oils at the lowest prices, at
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

PURE POTASH, PURE POTASH, PURE POTASH, PURE POTASH, PURE POTASH, PURE POTASH, guaranteed strictly No. 1, always on hand, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
84 Market street, corner Diamond, Pittsburgh.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES.

English and Scotch Ales, English and Scotch Ales, of all kinds, constantly on hand at
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists can have to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. julyl7-mwf7

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others. Quickest to act, sure to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive quinine taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. noted6w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicines. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, as well reputable gentlemen. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of ineffic ent or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in fulgences, excesses &c., etc., in marr ed or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 200 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

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Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance alike more than war and pestilence combined. Addr DR. WHITTIER, 200 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4-lydaw7

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Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising.

All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or seminal debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, Trustee for the heirs of Thos. Stewart, late of Findlay Township, said county, deceased, will offer the real estate of which decedent died seized, situate on the waters of Potato Garden Run, in said township of Findlay, containing 104 Acres, at Public Sale, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, next. The farm is well watered, has various kinds of fruit, a large Two-Story BRICK HOUSE, a large Frame Barn and double Frame stable, and other necessary out-buildings. The soil is of excellent quality, with plenty of timber and coal. It is situated two miles south of Clinton and six or seven miles north of the Pan Handle Railroad. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Possession given on the first day of September, 1872. Terms made known on the day of sale.
JESSE SCOTT, Trustee.
jun1:stw

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We warrant to be the strongest and lightest wagon in use. Dealers and contractors supplied at low prices.

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CITY HALL,

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300 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS

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Tickets, - - $1.00.

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The following named gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, have permitted us to refer to them; they will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise: Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank; Benjamin Singerly, State Printer; R. Monson Purcell, Editor and Publisher of the Weekly Mirror, Allegheny City, Pa.; Colonel Samuel Kingore, County Treasurer. As to the title to said property, refer to H. S. Floyd, Attorney at Law, 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh; J. W. TAYLOR, (Cashier City Bank, 112 Fourth Avenue,) Treasurer.

GEORGE H. SHANAFELT,
General Manager.

To whom all communications must be addressed. General Office, 72 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh. Persons remitting money must send by Registered Letter or P. O. Order. MAY7:lyd&w

$300,000!

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class F. to be Drawn June 29, 1872.

5,980 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	38 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	256 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	190 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

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Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa and Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 00 to $8 00 per acre; further away $2 50 to $4 00.

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Transportation at Reduced Rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for **Pamphlet**, containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law, Address:

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In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

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It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.

One Bottle of Rosadalis

Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

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$100,000

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38th Semi-Annual

Gift Enterprise,

To be Drawn Thursday, July 4, 1872.

One Grand Capital Prize of

$10,000 IN GOLD

One Prize $5,000 in Silver

Five Prizes of $1,000 } each in GREENBACKS
Five Prizes of $500. }
Ten Prizes $100.

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,3000 each. Two Horses and Buggies, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $500 each. Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $350 each. Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $200 to $300 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gents' Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double-Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $50.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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In the

GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,

THE

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NOW FOR SALE.

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AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
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Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

Concluded from Second Page.

sult, and he was warned away with hoots and cries, as a spotted leper would have been of old from an assembly of purified Jews. Every suggestion, however, remotely or respectfully made by Democrats, who hoped for a union for the overthrow of the Grant dynasty, was recoiled from with aversion and disgust, as if it contained

The Contagion of Small Pox.

Who will deny a word of this? Even one of the most distinguished gentlemen who was himself before that Convention as a candidate put it in writing that it was not essential to nominate with reference to the Democratic vote, as that was secure, because it was helpless. Have three millions of honest men sunk so low as to tamely submit to this treatment, to open scorn and studied insult; to the blows and cuffs which the spaniel receives? For my own part I will not. From my mother's breast I drew no such spirit of degrading humility. But if the tone and temper of that convention were hostile to the Democratic party,

How Shall I Characterize the Nomination

itself? I was in my seat at my desk in the House when it was announced that Horace Greeley had been nominated for the Presidency. It no more occurred to me that he, or the men who had nominated him, would have the brazen audacity to expect Democrats to support him than it did that the disciples of the Christian religion would turn away from their faith in an, hour and worship Mahomet as the prophet of God. I congratulated myself and my friends about me that the unexpected folly of the convention at Circinnati had opened to us a

Sure and Easy Road to Victory.

and to the restoration of good government. I knew that Gen. Grant would be nominated at Philadelphia, and the Republican party would be torn in twain—each wing under a powerful radical leader, one the founder of the party, whose pernicious ideas called it into existence and have filled the statute books with all the corrupt and unconstitutional legislation now to be found there; the other, a production of war, ignorant of the principles of government and in the hands of the most reckless and unscrupulous managing political cabal known to history since the reign of Charles II of England. I had heard that

A House Divided against Itself

could not stand. I saw the house of my political adversary divided, and I knew, from the rules of the wisest of ancient philosophers, that it must fall. I did not see that my own house was divided against itself, and I saw no reason why it should be. I knew we had votes enough to beat the Republican party thus disunited. I believe we could beat Grant with a pure and qualified statesman, even if he was alone in the field. He is not strong before the people if he was confronted.

Rather lifted up and brightened with hope, I talked, and wrote, and telegraphed in the tone in which I am talking to you now, taking for granted that Israel would go to her tents, and display her honored flag. I recall the fact that Mr. Lincoln was elected because two Democrats were running and I was concerned, as I still am, that we had

A Better Opportunity for Success

than we had known since Pierce was elected twenty years ago. The path of duty and policy was the same. Our party principles and our party policy were conjoined. They were identical. You can hardly imagine, therefore, the feelings with which I saw certain *uncertain* newspapers hauling down the Democratic names at their mast heads and placing in their stead the name of one who has more fairly earned and more fully enjoys the hostility and aversion of the Democratic party than any other man in the United States—and that I know is a strong statement, while Morton and Grant and their coadjutors are in existence. Impartial history, however, will sustain me in it. For thirty years commencing as far back as when these gray heads before me were black and young, and continuing until the last three weeks, there has been no form of coarse, brutal and infamous assault, which

Horace Greeley

has not made on the Democratic party, in the aggregate and in detail, en masse and individually. His malevolence has been unceasing, unsparing and universal. He has ranged everywhere for objects of his hatred and vindictive abuse. He has not hesitated to call our foremost men, like Horatio Seymour, liars and villains and traitors. He has also singled out the people in private life, and denounced them as ignorant, sordid and vicious for selecting Democratic officials. One of his special callings for years has been to assail the constituents of gentlemen who voted against his heresies in Congress. Our own extensive and magnificent district has often received his maledictions, because I represented it, and always denounced his favorite theories. In his estimation a majority of this noble population of two hundred and fifty thousand, extending nearly two hundred miles up and down one of the oldest and wealthiest and most cultivated valleys west of the Allegheny Mountains, is sunk in ignorance and wallowing in mire, because they do not look at public questions as he does and elect a man to Congress to record his edicts. If I should labor to make such a man the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, I would feel that I had indeed betrayed you. But let us make

A Still Closer Examination of Mr. Greeley

as a proposed Democratic candidate. I do not object to him as a Republican candidate at all. He is the best embodiment of the principles of Radicalism now living. Republicans can vote for him conscientiously, and ought to. He is an older and far abler Republican than Grant. He was a violent Republican when Grant was a Buchanan Democrat in St. Louis. I commend Greeley, therefore, to his own party, but how can mine support him? Sometimes a man is supported for a small office on personal grounds, simply because he is an amiable and worthy man with good qualifications for the position. Such motives alone, however, never governed the choice of a President, who, to a vast extent shapes the whole policy of the Government for weal or woe. There is nothing however, in

Mr. Greeley's Personal Traits and Peculiarities

to commend him for the high position to which he aspires. On the contrary, a man personally more unfit to fill the office of chief magistrate of this mighty government was never mentioned in connection with that lofty station. Principles determine the suffrages of an enlightened people more than anything else. Tried by this standard Horace Greeley irresistibly repels every Democrat in the United States. What is he for, and what is he against? At this time one of the living issues, that has been before Congress during the whole of the present session, is Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill. It establishes by law and enforces with heavy penalties of fine, damages and imprisonment,

The Absolute and Unqualified Equality of the Blacks with the Whites

in every school house, railroad car, steamboat, theatre, circus and stage coach in the United States. After a long contest and much debate this most odious measure, injurious to both races passed the Senate on two different occasions, Senators Morton and Pratt both voting for it on the ayes and nayes. I thought of making an issue against these two Senators before the people of Indiana during the coming canvass on account of these votes, in which they so grossly misrepresented the sentiments and wishes of the people of the State, but Mr. Greeley warmly endorses this measure, and if I supported him how could I censure the Indiana Senators. A bill substantially the same as that which passed the Senate has been before the House for months past and the Democratic members under the lead, on that subject, of that very able, reliable and upright statesman, Chas. A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, have resorted to every method known to parliamentary law to prevent its passage. Mr. Greeley is so much in favor of the principles, which it contains that within ten days after his nomination he went into a negro church at Poughkeepsie, New York, and then declared them as his own with especial emphasis in behalf of

Mixed Schools.

What harmony, then, will be between the entire Democratic side of the House in Congress and their candidate, if Mr. Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore?

On the point of equality in the schools let me call the especial attention of the poor and laboring classes to its workings. You must rely on the common schools. You are not able to take your children out of them. You cannot send them away as a rich man can his. This kind of legislation, therefore, mainly affects you. You must school your children with the negroes or not at all. I would provide

Schools for Both Races.

but apart from each other. I would deprive no human being of the opportunity for learning. But if history has recorded any one lesson for our warning, in more striking colors than any other, it is the evil which follows the close contact and social mixture of different and distinct races. Such a policy elevates neither and finally degrades both

The Tariff.

Mr. Voorhees then took up the question of the tariff and asked whether it was a live issue or not at this time in the American mind. For weeks past Congress has been engaged upon it, and the laboring people of the country have been hoping for a reduction, of the high protective tariff—taxation on all

The Necessaries of Life.

The Democratic members and Senators in Congress have been earnestly struggling to obtain this reduction. Mr. Greeley, on the other hand, has labored, in season and out of season, for more than a quarter of a century, to fasten all the robberies of high protection on the industry of the land. The public opinion which has culminated in such legislation is more the offspring of his lifetime work than any other man in America. The farmers, the mechanics and the laboring classes generally are now paying over four hundred millions a year to the manufacturing monopolies of the country, not one dollar of which goes into the public treasury, all of which is the clear gain of capital from the toil and sweat of labor. This appalling fact has been again and again demonstrated, year after year, in Congress and out of it. It cannot be successfully disputed. We, as Democrats, have denounced this vast system of plunder from the birth of our party to the present hour. We are against the dead Whig party on it, and we have fought the Republican party inch by inch upon it. We have shown that every five years the oppressed and outraged labor of this goodly land pays enough in

The Increased Cost of Living.

owing to a high protective tariff, to liquidate the national debt, not a dollar of which is ever applied to that or any other public purpose. Yet we are now asked to support for the Presidency "him" who has always said and now says that this monstrous system of licensed pillage is right. He is known as far as the keels of commerce extend, and wherever the plow turns the furrow, as its boldest and most avowed champion in the world. It is claimed, however, in some quarters that he has changed his position on this great question; that he has agreed to leave it to the people. My answer to this is brief. A man of mature age, changing the deliberate and intense convictions of his whole life for the sake of an office, whether high or low, is

A Miserable Spectacle.

If Mr. Greeley has done so, it proves him to be dishonest and unworthy of confidence. If he is capable of doing violence to his conscience for the sake of the Presidency, he will betray the people, if he is elected, and should be again tempted, as he is now. But in fact there is no change announced. He does not say that he has been wrong, and asks pardon of the laboring masses for assisting to rob them. He graciously condescends to say that if elected he will allow the people to make their own laws on this subject. I was under the impression that this had always been their right. I believe no administration has ever tried to take it away from them, but we all know the vast power which the favorite views of a president has over every other messages to Congress make themselves felt. In his private interviews, those who seek his patronage commend themselves department of the government. In his by echoing them. Mr. Greeley will fill his cabinet with those who think as he thinks. His Secretary of the Treasury will believe religiously in high protection and a high tariff tax on the woolens, linens, salt, coal, iron, steel and all other prime necessities of the people. To suppose otherwise is to admit that Mr, Greeley would sell his dearest principles for place and power. No, we would have a high protective tariff administration and the Democratic party would be in solid opposition to it on that point, as well as all others of importance in less than ninety days after it commenced.

Mr. Greeley's Ideas in Regard to the Distribution of Power,

between the Federal government and the States, was next discussed. We have a law of Congress providing that the local elections of all the States in precincts numbering a population of twenty thousand and over, shall be subject to the control and inspection of United States officers, and whenever these officials deem it necessary, subject also to the control of United States troops. No worse law than this ever menaced the liberties of the people. It is the direct offspring of the lawless and unholy spirits of despotism. It is the boldest step ever yet taken in the destruction of local self-government. It was ostensibly aimed at the people and the States of the South, but it assails the very foundations of American liberty in every section. I regarded its enactment with horror, and dreaded it as the entire Democratic party and press of the country. What more sinister legislation ever

Disgraced the Worst Days of Rome,

or the most revolutionary times of France? The bayonet at the ballot box, the cannon at the voting place—all this is authorized by law; and Mr. Greeley was one of its loudest and sternest advocates He urged its enactment upon Congress with all the power of his influential journal. Has he recanted? Has he asked for its repeal? Nothing of the kind. Has the Democratic party abated its hostility to it? I think not. But Mr. Greeley went even farther than this in his notions that the Federal Government may totally destroy local self-government. Two years ago when the Republican party suffered a defeat in the State of New York, he clamored for a law of Congress, similar to the one I have just mentioned, to be applied to

The Voting Precincts of the Empire State,

without reference to the number of population. These facts are so well known that I allude to them here and now for the purpose of asking whether a man with such ideas of the powers of the Federal Government can be consistently and honorably made the candidate of the Democrats. Would such monstrous doctrines be in their proper place at the head of the Government? Is a man to be trusted by the people who entertains them? Should Horace Greeley with such views be made Commander-in-Chief of the army? Is such statesmanship what the country needs, and what the people demands? It is

The Worst that Was Ever Proclaimed

the most dangerous ever promulgated in American history. I appeal to your honest heart and candid judgment of the country to bear witness to the truth of what I say. WHAT WOULD THE GREAT MEN OF OTHER DAYS SAY TO SUCH DOCTRINES? *Where would Jackson and Benton, and Silas Wright, and Clay, and Webster stand in regard to making the man President who entertains the notion* that the federal government can authorize the United States arms to conduct and govern all the elections of the people?

It is a Mockery

to ask. May their immortal spirits come to the hearts of the people and guide them in the ways of honor, truth and patriotism.

But it is said that Mr. Greeley's election will bring relief to the South. On what is this claim based. Has it any foundation. Can good come out of evil? Can a wise and beneficial administration spring from dangerous and unconstitutional principles honestly entertained? If so, why should a man ever be chosen to office with reference to his principles. Can the South trust the man who preached the right of secession and then demanded the slaughter of those whom he had helped to mislead into its practice? Aside from the question of his integrity, is the judgment of such a man safe? What guarantee has the South or any other portion or the country against similar capricious freaks hereafter? But how does he stand on

The Issue that Vitally Affect the South

At this time? He urged the enactment of the Ku Klux law by which the habeas corpus has been suspended and the people of the South, on any negro's word were laid in prisons or driven into exile.

He has just written a letter of acceptance, in which he takes pains to define his position? Does he say that this horrible law ought to be repealed? Does he say that he will oppose such legislation in the future? Nothing of this is found in his letter. If the South to-day is oppressed and cursed in all her interests, who is more responsible for it than Mr. Greeley? He advocated all the worst phases of military reconstruction; and when Andrew Johnson attempted to shield the people of the South from further disaster, Mr. Greeley demanded his impeachment with a ferocity disgraceful to human nature; and when Mr. Johnson was acquitted, he charged every one of the Republican Senators who voted for acquittal with corrupt and dishonest motives, and some of them with having received bribes in money.

Can the South Trust

such a nature as this? Can the American people be induced to make such a man President? Can the Democratic party nominate and vote for him, and still command the respect of the world?

But it is urged that Mr. Greeley is in favor of universal amnesy, and, therefore, the South should support him. Is it not possible to select for our candidate a far better man in every other respect than Mr. Greeley who who is

Also for Amnesty?

It is well known that many distinguised leading Democrats have always been opposed to all political disabilities growing out of the war, but there is much left of that question now. Time and Congress have amnestized nearly everybody, and it is a question over which the President has no control. The relief must be given by Congress, but Mr. Greeley has never even been for unconditional amnesty. He has always coupled it with odious and injurious conditions. The absolute equality of the negro with the white man in the South. Negro suffrage, negro legislatures, negro members of Congress and Senators, negro judges and negro Governors, and the consequent ruin and degredation of many of the Southern States, have been the price demanded from the Southern people by Mr. Greeley for their own liberation and enfranchisement. South Carolina is to-day bankrupted by her negro legislature assisted by still worse white men. Her insane asylum cannot be supported, and

Helpless Maniacs are Wandering in Her Woods

and along her highways. The responsibility and intelligence of South Carolina had better surrender the State to such a control as that, before this new candidate for the Presidency would advocate their right to vote and hold office. This is, indeed, a small margin on which to claim the support of the Southern people in behalf of the man, who, more than all others in the history of the government, brought calamity, ruin, woe and death upon them, before, during, and since the war. It was wisely said on a memorable occasion in regard to spurious pretensions: "You all

Know Them by Their Fruits."

Judged by this rule, I see nothing in the public life and conduct of Greeley to win the favor of any class of the American people, except manufacturers, bondholders and monopolists. But the cry comes up that we must have success; that we cannot endure four years more of the present ruinous administration of public affairs; that our domestic policies are destructive to the harmony and prosperity of the country, and that our foreign policy has brought us into deep disgrace abroad. All this is true, and more. In the last three years I have arraigned, exposed and denounced the present administration with far more earnestness and honest zeal than all who are now denouncing me put together. When I was allowed twenty minutes a few days ago on the floor of the House in which to point out

Why I Was Not in Favor of Greeley.

I did not suppose it was necessary to consume the time in defining my position towards Grant. I had done that often before and I recite here everything I have heretofore said in regard to his administration. Those who have charged that I was about to support him only judged me by themselves, and supposed I could abandon my principles as easy as they have theirs. But is success possible with Greeley? If his election depends on the votes of the Democratic party, can any one, who knows the history of this grand party seriously, think so? I think I understand the hearts of the laboring people, who compose the great majority of the Democratic party, and I hazard nothing in saying that even if Mr. Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore and every Democrat of distinction, whether in public or private life from one ocean to the other should support him, he

Would not Receive an Average of the Democratic Votes

of the United States. This I firmly believe, as I do that the sun will rise to-morrow; and if the madness and folly of the hour should consummate his nomination, I am willing that my judgment may be tested hereafter by the record I make here to-night.

But again would the success of Mr. Greeley be a success to the interest of the country? I have pointed out why I think not. It is claimed that his administration would improve upon Grant's. It might and still compel the united opposition of all friends of reform and good government. But on what point of public policy is there any issue between Grant and Greeley? Will some one point it out? On the contrary, on all questions of national import Greeley has warmly endorsed

The Present Administration

and has never revoked that endorsement. A few months since he thus spoke of it: 'It promptly reduced the enormous forces thus required to a peace footing. It has reduced the debt over two hundred and fifty million dollars in the last three years. It has simultaneously reduced the public debt over two hundred and fifty million dollars per annum. It has preserved peace on the frontier. It has worked a friendly adjustment of the threatening trouble with Great Britain—for it is conspicuous. In this beneficial record, we endorse the National Republican administration. We reaffirm the platform of principles laid down by the last National Republican Convention and on these principles, and on this record with the ticket this day chosen, we appeal to all friends of honest government of whatever previous party association for aid in triumphant victory. We unitedly pledge ourselves to win the antagonism of Greeley to Grant's administration" is purely personal as far as the public has been advised.

One Thomas Murphy

and the Custom House at New York have been the causes of contention as far as I can discern. I leave those who are inclined to endorse Mr. Greeley to consider whether they are not also endorsing the administration of Grant in all its acts and principles of the slightest degree of national consequence.

For my part fellow citizens I crave and pray for a success that is real and not a delusion and a story. I have taken my course with a view to that end. If others had been silent and

Waited for the Action at Baltimore

I would have been content. If, however, other members of the Democratic party, connected with the press and otherwise in communication with the public, have the right to speak out, as they did long ago in favor of the nomination of Mr. Greeley, I know no canon of the party which condemns me for announcing

My Opposition to Him.

If they have the right to advise abandonment of Democratic principles, I surely have the right to declare in favor of them. I shall certainly continue to do so without let or hindrance from any quarter. Is it any more dictatorial for me to speak than for others.

Perhaps you will ask me in conclusion

What We Ought to Do

to be saved and to save our country from further misrule and plunder? I am not here without an answer to a question so national. Much the largest number of voters in the United States as yet are without a candidate to suit them, and they will remain so even after Grant is nominated at Philadelphia. With Greeley and Grant confronting each other, there are

Elements in Existence

opposed to both and more numerous than the followers of either. They may be numerated in four classes:

First—Genuine and sincere revenue reformers, heretofore acting with the Republican party. This class embodies many distinguished and able men, who are sincerely attached to a revenue tariff, equal taxation and other needful financial reformation. They do not see that the election of either Grant or Greeley will bring about these salutary changes, and in this opinion they are largely supported by those with whom they have heretofore acted.

Second—A very large majority of the German population. Grant is distasteful to them on many accounts and Greeley if possible is more obnoxious. The German press is more than ten to one against him.

The Meddlesome Advocate.

of sumptuary laws will naturally receive but little support from a people whose mode of life he has always denounced with Mr Greeley's ideas of the powers of the federal government over the local affairs of the people. He might with consistency seek to regulate their domestic habits by proclamation in the event of his election. A people, who have crossed the ocean to find a land of freedom desire no such executive ruler, they also desire freedom for trade and commerce as well as for themselves.

Third—There is

A Very Large and Respectable Party

in this country, known as Labor Reformers. They are more numerous than the superficial observer would suppose, and devoted to the relief of labor against the constant oppression to which it is subject. This party is the avowed champion of those who are so much neglected in legislation, and who are yet so powerful at the polls—the workingmen of the nation. Their mission is a noble one and has power in it.

Fourth—The masses of the Democratic party, three millions strong. There is not one in a hundred for Mr. Geeley and none for Grant. They want an honest upright man, with whom they can affiliate substantially as a candidate. Then they will move as an organized army deserving success and security.

If between the four classes that I have specified but little discrepancy of opinion prevails on public questions, a union of action ought not to be difficult. With such a union victory is certain. I speak in the interest of no man as a candidate. I have no favorites now to urge. I will most cheerfully support any one of the distinguished gentlemen heretofore named and if another not so prominent, yet true and capable, should be nominated it would be well with me and the Democracy. I shall work from now until the ninth of July to bring about a result so auspicious. I have high hopes of the wisdom and integrity of the convention then to assemble.

I Do Not Believe

that such a desaster can befall us as the nomination of Greeley. I believe honor and principle will prevail. If, however, it should happen otherwise and I should be laid away in my political grave alongside of the dear old party for whom I have fought a hundred battles and never one against her

All I Ask

of you, my constituents, whom I have known and loved so long is to write on my tombstone: "He fought the fight and kept the faith."

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 24.—The Cincinnati express eastward bound yesterday evening, when near Otisville, going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, ran into a freight train. The two engines collided, shattering both badly, completely telescoping the baggage cars. The baggage master, Borner, had his leg broken. The engineer and fireman were also injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

POLITICAL.

State Convention of the Brooks Wing of the Radical Party in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 23.—The Brooks Republican State Convention assembled at 10 A. M. Col. John A. Williams, of Pine Bluff, was elected permanent President.

Joseph Brooks, of Pulaski county, was nominated by acclamation for Governor. He accepted the nomination in a short speech, whereupon the Convention took a recess until 2 P. M.

On reassembling the Committee submitted a series of resolutions as follows:

WHEREAS, The Ring which controls the State Government has inflicted on the people the worst Government ever tolerated by a people. They have robbed the people of the benefits of the ballot box by fraudulent registration, ballot box stuffing, etc., increased the taxation and our State indebtedness to millions without any corresponding benefit to the State; have prostituted the courts of the State, until they have become engines of oppression, etc.; therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of universal suffrage and amnesty, and honest men for officers; in favor of honest elections, reduction of taxation, and reform in the courts; opposed to the enormous appointing power of the government; opposed to the corrupt management of the finances; in favor of civil against military government, and condemn the use of the military in times of peace to carry elections against the choice of the majority of the legal electors; opposed to the repudiation of any honest debt, but equally determined to shield the State against all pretended debts imposed upon our people by the fraudulent issue of levee and railroad bonds. We reiterate our relentless adherence to Republicanism, that all men are entitled to equal civil and political equality; and favor the removal of all civil and political disabilities; and,

WHEREAS, A large number of persons were indicted in the Federal Courts in this State for a most flagrant violation of the election laws, and President Grant upon application and in the interest of such indicted criminals and their accessories suspended the honest and efficient officers for no other reason than that they would vigorously enforce the law, and allowed and permitted such indicted criminals to designate and name the marshal to select the jury by which they were to be tried and the attorney to prosecute them for such offenses, whereby the criminals were turned loose without punishment and the law trampled under foot and frauds and crime encouraged, and has seen fit to take sides with and support and sustain the corrupt State House ring in their iniquities against the people; and,

WHEREAS, It is now evident that President Grant will receive the nomination for President by the convention of officeholders to be held in Philadelphia; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the course of the President in his intermeddling with Arkansas affairs in the interest of crime and disorder, and decline to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention; and,

WHEREAS, Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown are now before the American people as Republican candidates for President and Vice President upon a platform which we heartily approve, and that they are men of unquestioned ability, integrity and patriotism, and have for many years been the earnest and consistent advocates and champions of Republicanism and universal freedom; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the nomination of said Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, and the platform upon which they stand, and pledge ourselves to co operate with the friends of civil government and reform throughout the land in securing their election.

A minority report was presented by one member of the Committee in favor of sending delegates to Philadelphia, but it was voted down by a large vote, and the majority report adopted finally by a rising vote and, made unanimous. The Convention then took a recess till 8 P. M.

North Carolina Democratic Congressional Nomination.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 23.—The Democratic district Convention here to-day nominated for Congress Hon. Thos. S. Ashre, of Anson county. Ex-Gov. Vance presided. The attendance was large.

Conservative Victory in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, VA., May 23.—There is every indication that the municipal election here to-day has resulted in a large majority for the whole Conservative ticket. The Republicans had no regular ticket, but generally supported the independent candidates.

West Virginia Radical State Convention Instructs for Grant and Colfax.

WHEELING, May 23.—The Republican State Convention assembled at Grafton today. A special to the *Intelligencer* says: Ex-Gov. Stevenson was elected president A resolution that no office-holder should be a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention was rejected. Ten delegates from each Congressional District were appointed the Philadelphia Convention. Resolutions were adopted eulogising Grant, and instructing the delegates to use all honorable means to secure his re-nomination; also instructing the delegates to vote for Senator Boreman for Vice President; but afterward amended to vote for Colfax for Vice President. Speeches for and against Grant were made, and highly appreciated by the respective factions.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

A Party, Consisting of Demagogues Without a Constituency, Renominates the Great Present-Taker.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The National Workingmen's Convention, to nominate a President and Vice President of the United States, met yesterday in accordance with the call of the Workmen's Central Union of the State of New York.

The Convention was called to order at 2:20 P. M., by Col. Hedmond, of New Jersey, who was elected temporary Chairman.

The usual Committees were appointed.

The call of the roll showed delegates in attendance from the States to the number of over two hundred.

A permanent organization was affected by the election of Colonel Gibbons, of New York, as chairman.

Colonel Gibbons, on taking the chair, enlogized Grant's recent action in regard to the eight-hour law, reviewed his policy, and said that he was the only man who could be trusted by the working classes.

A series of resolutions was reported; embodying the following principles: Reduction of the national debt; the unconditional settlement of the Alabama claims; the enforcement of the eight hour law, a low rate of interest as common national law; encouragement of ship building; giving United States mails exclusively to American built ships, and sympathy with nations struggling under oppression.

F. M. McGee, of New York, recommended President Grant for renomination.

The Missouri delegation recommended Horace Greeley.

On taking a ballot, Grant received two hundred and four votes, and Greeley five votes.

The nomination of Grant was then made unanimous.

Senator Henry Wilson was then nominated for Vice President by the following ballot: Wilson, 160; Edwin D. Morgan, 25; Colfax, 24.

Grant and Wilson were then notified by telegraph of their nomination, and a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the workingmen of the United States.

A motion was adopted to hold a ratification meeting at Cooper Institute.

Judge Stanley Mathews, Temporary Chairman of the Cincinnati Convention, Styles the Body Over Which He Presided "Fly-Blown Politicians"—Reuben Fenton and Frank Blair as Political Reformers—What He Thinks of Horace Greeley.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—A private letter dated March 20th, 1872, from Stanley Mathews, having been published yesterday, in which he said he would be favorable to combining on simplest grounds all elements, all opposition, and concentrating a united support on candidates of a high character, who would redeem politics from corruption and restore good government; and that he would heartily support Horace Greeley if he should be considered the strongest man for the race, Judge Mathews this morning publishes a communication in the *Commercial*, and after stating that he cares but little for what may be said of the consistency or inconsistency of his opinions upon matters of expediency he says:

There was a time when I felt willing to sink every other question of public policy in the greatest one of purifying the tone and spirit of public life. The success of such effort depended upon two things:

First, in the nomination of a man whose character lifts him above the level and beyond the reach of all the degrading influences of party and personal politics.

Second, in making that nomination as a free, spontaneous expression of the best public opinion, without the trickery and bargaining and manipulation by which the nominations at conventions were usually made to subserve their personal ends.

There was but one man, in my opinion, that perfectly filled the character of the required nominee, and that was Charles Francis Adams. There were some others that approximated to it, and among them I have no hesitation in ranking Horace Greeley, so far as talents and high aims and personal purity of character, are required, and had his nomination corresponded to the conditions I have named, I would not now be under the actual necessity of explaining a change of views, which your correspondent assumes. But such was not the fact. The nomination was the result evidently of bargain and intrigue, brought about by professional politicians, whose reputation is "fly-blown," pervading the whole purposes and work of the Convention, and reversing the original intent of the call.

Looking at these influences which presided at the nomination as likely, in case of success at the election, to survive and dominate as the actual administration, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Reuben Fenton and Frank Blair, and those of that ilk, are the gentlemen to whom we have committed the cause of political reform and of sound government. I have come as yet under no such obligations as that; if I have, I am not ashamed to say that I repudiate them.

Letter from Hon. Samuel Griffith on the Presidential Situation.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 24.—The Titusville *Courier* to-morrow morning will publish a letter from Hon. Samuel Griffith, Democratic member of Congress from the Twentieth Pennsylvania District, from which we take the following extracts:

Your editorial of the 20th entitled "The Tidal Wave," meets my unqualified approbation and the approval of the calm, thoughtful members of this House, to whom I have submitted it, and I assure you that at least four-fifths of the Democrats here take the same view of the situation and the course that patriotism and duty require in this important critical juncture of our national affairs.

What the people need and demand, and must and will have is reform, extending to very branch and department of the government, expelling the plunderers from the public treasury and instituting real, genuine civil service reform. In accomplishing this great national work we all have our favored leaders. I would prefer, of course, a Democrat, but the work must be done, and if I cannot accomplish it under my favorite general, I will still do it under any good and honest man. General Grant cannot do it, not so much because of his unwillingness, but because of the rings that surround control and govern him, and who have ridiculed and defeated all his efforts at civil service reform.

The contest, in my opinion—and I have endeavored carefully to watch and note public opinion here and elsewhere—is fast narrowing down to Grant and Greeley, and in such a contest, I have no trouble in making my choice. I believe Greeley honest and capable, and therefore up to the old Jeffersonian standard for office, and I can see no good reason why all good men cannot unite and elect him, and thus save the country out of the hands of the plunderers and inaugurate an era of peace and good feeling among the citizens of all sections of our country, and integrity, honesty and economy in every department of government. These are the great national objects, and for their accomplishment I will yield, will sacrifice much, anything, except principles and honor.

PERSONAL.

Ordination Ceremonies in the Catholic Church.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Bishop Rosecrans of Columbus, Ohio, conferred the Order of the Priesthood to-day on Louis A. Rosecrans, Thomas V. Robinson, Walter Elliott and A. M. Brady, at the Paulist Church in West Fifty-ninth street. Mr. Rosecrans is a son of Major General Rosecrans and a nephew of the officiating Bishop. Robinson was a Confederate officer during the rebellion. Elliott is a son of Jucge Elliott of Detroit. These gentlemen are to attached to the Paulist Church. Minor orders were conferred yesterday on Edmund Brady Byrne and James Rentstone. The latter is grandson of Chancellor Kent, and was at one time President of Gambier College, Ohio, and Kenyon College, New York.

L. W. Clark, of Manchester, has been appointed and confirmed Attorney General of New Hampshire.

David Blakely, Esq., has sold a large interest in the Chicago Evening *Post* to James B. Runion and E. B. Wright of Chicago. Mr. Runion has been associate editor of the Chicago *Times* for several years and has become editorial manager of the *Post*, a position for which his long experience and well known ability eminently fits him. Mr. Wright, who has been the Washington correspondent of the *Post* during the past winter, assumes the business management. Mr. Blakely remain as editor. The transfer takes place on June 6th.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW CITY HALL.

Inauguration Ceremonies Yesterday.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather yesterday, the inauguration of the New City Hall yesterday was a grand success.

At six o'clock in the morning the great bell in the Hall belfry struck 1758, commemorative of the French evacuation of Fort Duquesne. The Great Western Band, stationed on the balcony of the Hall, immediately thereafter played the Marseilles Hymn. At nine o'clock the bell again struck 1764, commemorating the building of the Redoubt by the English. The band followed with "God Save the Queen." At fifteen minutes past nine o'clock, the Great Western Band escorted by twelve corner policemen, marched to old City Hall, to take the head of the procession from the old chambers to the new.

The members of the Councils assembled in their old chambers, and the City Hall Commissioners, Mayor Blackmore, Mayor Callow, ex-Mayor Brush, Burgess Dressel, of East Birmingham, and others who were to participate, were there, ready to take the places assigned them in the line.

Councils organized by calling H. W. Oliver, Jr., to the chair. After reading the programme Mr. Gazzam offered the following preamble and resolution which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We are about to leave our old chambers for those in the new City Hall, therefore,

Resolved, That, in bidding farewell to our old Council Chambers, it is with mixed feelings of regret and joy; sorrow in leaving the old building endeared to us by many pleasant associations, and pleasure that our city has grown so great and wealthy under the fostering care of our city fathers that we can now afford such a magnificent Municipal Hall as we are about to take possession of.

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements read the order of procession, and each delegation, as it name was called, passed out.

The gentlemen of the procession formed in line by twos in the building, passed out upon the street, and the line of march for the new City Hall was taken up in the following order:

Escort of twelve Policemen.
Great Western Band.
City Hall Commission and Architect.
Mayors Blackmore and Callow, Ex-Mayor Brush, and Burgess Dressel, of East Birmingham.
Clerk and Chief Police.
President of Councils.
Clerks and Pages.
Members of Select Council.
Members of Common Council.
Members of Council of South Side.
Controller and Treasurer
City Attorney and City Engineer.
Engineer Corps.
Clerks in City Offices and City Officials
Street and Road Commissioners.

Arriving at new City Hall the ceremonies were inaugurated by a prayer by Bishop Kerfoot, which was listened to with wrapt attention.

Col. Wm. Phillips, Chairman of the City Hall Commission, advanced to the head of the stairs leading down into the rotunda and on behalf of the Commission turned over the building into the hands of the city in a few brief and appropriate remarks.

Hill Burgwin Esq., next addressed the multitude at considerable length, congratulating Councils on the completion of the "stately and commodious edifice."

The rotunda and balconies were very finely decorated with wreaths and garlands of evergreens and hanging baskets of flowers, which had been donated and tastefully placed in position by the prince of florists, Mr. Murdoch.

The erection of the building was begun in 1868, and the foundation laid during that year. After a suspension of one year work was again resumed, and has been steadily pushed forward to completion The building has a front of a hundred and twenty feet on Smithfield street, with one hundred and ten feet depth, to the extreme rear. The body of the building is one hundred and twenty feet long by one hundred feet deep, being set back eight feet from Smithfield street, with a central projection of forty feet more on the line of the street forming a base to a tower of forty feet square, carried up in the front of the edifice. The body of the pile has three full stories and an attic—the tower reaching two stories higher.

The belfry contains the big bell of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, weighing 6,000 pounds. The upper stories of the tower and the dome are intended for the use of the Fire Department and the Alarm Telegraph, which are being fitted up with the latest and most approved machinery. At the top of the tower, and in the base of the dome will be a clock, of four faces, seven feet in diameter.

The main entrance to the building is through an arcade on the first floor, the openings, three in number, being six feet wide each. The arcade forms a poarch or balcony thirty-four feet wide and fifteen feet deep. From this arcade the visitor enters a main doorway, six feet wide, leading through a vestibule 12 by 16 feet deep into a central rectangle thirty-six feet square. This rectangle runs to the roof and has galleries six feet wide, carried around at each floor, from which doors communicate with all the rooms, and is surmounted at the roof with a raised skylight, arranged to form a ventilator for the whole building. In the rear of the rectangle is the stairway twenty feet wide by twenty nine feet deep, extending to the back wall of the building, having large windows in each story. The stairs are built of stone, and have a central flight of eight feet wide, and two side flights of five feet each. On the first floor of the building, on the right of the main entrance is the Mayor's offices, embracing an audience or Court room. Clerk's office, Mayor's private office and Chief of Police's office, City Engineer's office, City Treasurer, Controller, &c.

On the second floor fronting Smithfield street are the Council Chambers, the Common Council chamber being on the left of the stairway, looking towards Smithfield street, and the select chamber on the right; connecting the chamber is a wide hall, which can be used as a public reception room. In the rear of the Select Council chamber are the offices of the City Clerk, Board of Health, and City Attorney.

On the third floor are the rooms of the Fire Commission, the Draftsmen of the Engineering Department, the Building Inspector, and Street Commissioners, with numerous rooms for Committees, the Engineers of the Water Commission, &c. The first floor is raised four feet above the sidewalk, and the attic floor at the main cornice is seventy feet above the ground. The attic has a Mansard roof fifteen feet high above the crown moulding, and is finished with an ornamental cornice and a cresting of iron work. The tower, or central projection of the front, is carried up forty-eight feet above the main cornice, and is covered with an iron dome, on which is placed an oped octagon belfry fifteen feet in diameter, constructed of iron, terminating in an ogee dome and vane, making the whole structure one hundred and seventy-five feet above the sidewalk. The front of the building and the upper part of the tower is of stone, and the side and rear walls of brick, finished with stone dressings around all the openings. The dome and belfry are constructed of iron, and the dome is covered with slate.

Last evening a grand municipal levee which was largely attended was given by Mayor Blackmore and Ex-Mayor Brush. The Great Western Band enlivened the occasion with the choicest music.

FALL OF A CHIMNEY.

Workman Mortally Injured.

Yesterday about noon a workman named Hartrell, employed by Messrs. McKee and Douglas in tearing down a frame building on Butler street, near Thirty-ninth street was seriously, and it is feared fatally injured by the fall of a chimney which had been left standing. Mr. H. was buried beneath a mass of bricks and rubbish and when extricated it was found that his thigh was fractured; his nose broken, and his head and body seriously bruised. Dr. Clark was called in, and dressed the sufferers wounds. Mr. H. is unmarried, twenty-three years of age and has but recently arrived in this country. He was removed during the afternoon to the Mercy Hospital where he now lies in a very precarious condition.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending May 26th, 1872:

Accident, 1; burn, 1; drowned, 1; apoplexy celebral, 1; bronchitis chronic, 1; consumption, 2; convulsions, 2; cyanosis, 1; cebro spinal meningitis, 1; debility, 1; disease of brain, 2, disease of heart, 1; disease of liver, 1; disease of bowels, 1; fever typhoid, 6; inflamation of bowels, 2; inflimation of brain and men'g's, 2; inflamation of lungs, 6; inflamation of stomach, 1; marasmus, 2; measels, 2; paralysis, 2; premature birth, 3; small pox, 2; tonselites, 1; still births, 2.

Males, 19; Females, 30; White, 44; colored, 5. Total, 49.

Died Suddenly of Heart Disease

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulation through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, yet by and by the disease become firmly seated, and inflamation, or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as shall remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Goldon Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act speeifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first class Druggists. 581

Shall Military Rule be Tolerated.

Gov. Smith of Georgia will be sustained by all friends of the Constitution and laws in the determined stand which he has taken against the military despotism which assumes to trample upon local self-government in the Southern States. A man named John C. Norris having been arrested and lodged in the country jail of Warrenton, Ga., a body of Federal troops arrived in the town, with the avowed purpose of guarding the jail against mob violence. Gov. Smith thereupon addressed an inquiry to the commander of the troops, asking upon what plea and upon whose responsibility the military assumed to interfere with the business of the State authorities. The answer was that the troops were sent upon the requisition of United States Marshal Smyth. The Governor the replied as follows:

"I cannot longer refrain from requesting most earnestly, that the troops be no longer continued at Warrenton for the purpose avowed by you. I have not been advised of a necessity for the presence of the military there for the protection of Norris. The reasons which influenced Marshal Smyth to make requisition for troops to be sent to Warrenton have not been disclosed to me. I am not aware of the existence of any law authorizing him to make or you to comply with such a requisition. A most significant fact, and one which throws light upon this whole transaction, is that no steps seem to have been taken to ascertain either the ability or the willingness of the civil authorities to protect the person of Norris. Although I was in the city of Atlanta, almost within a stone's throw of the office of Marshal Smyth, at the time the requisition was made and the troops were sent, it seemed to have been considered unnecessary to communicate with me upon the subject. It is my duty, as Governor of the State, to take care that the laws be enforced, and to see to it that not only Norris, but all other citizens of Georgia have the protection of the laws. My means for doing this are sufficient without recourse to the military forces of the Government.

"It is hardly necessary for me to add that the interference of the military in this case is without warrant of law or fact, and can be followed by no good consequences."

Notwithstanding this request by the Governor of the commonwealth, the troops were not withdrawn, and the civil authorities of the State were set at defiance. With similar gross violations of the Constitution almost daily occurring in the South, what patriotic citizen, whether Republican or Democrat, can fail to see the necessity for a change in our rules? Connot there be a united effort to overthrow the military despotism which is endeavoring to terrorize the people into the re-election of Grant?—*N. Y Sun.*

Lemon Pie in Washington.

I am particularly fond of lemon pie fo dessert. At —— I went on peaceably for a couple of weeks, but always eating lemon pie under a silent protest, for I was a stranger, and did not like to make objections. Finally I called a waiter and said:

"John, what kind of pie is this?"

"What kind did you order, sah?"

"I ordered lemon pie, but this appears to be dried apple."

"Dat's lemon pie, sah. You know dey has a way of mixin' dried apples in de lemon pie here, sah, to dat extent it requires a man of ability to 'stinguish 'em apart, sah. De lemons are scarce, you know, and dey has to 'econimize 'em so as to make one lemon do for sixteen pies."

The New Order of Things.

The *Evening Telegraph*, under this head, somewhat sarcastically, but withal good-humoredly, discusses the visits of Prince Fred and Princess Nellie abroad, as a return for the numerous visits of grand personages from the Old World, and as the only opportunities we have afforded foreign courts of returning the open handed generosity with which their sprigs of royalty have been received by us. It says:

Prince Fred has had rather the best of it, for he has sailed away in a government man-of-war like a real Prince of a fairy tale, and is attended by the greatest General of our times; by no less a man than Sherman, who made that wondrous march from Atlanta to the sea, cutting the Confederacy in twain like an apple and letting its pieces drop suddenly down the stream of destruction. At what court has he not been, at what royal table has he not sat, with what Princess of Europe or the Orient has he not flirted and danced and been happy? He has been through all the regal splendor, blazing as the Son of the President like a comet, with the great Sherman as a tail. But if Sherman likes that sort of thing, likes to play bear leader to the President's cub, why should any one object? It is his funeral and not the public's. There are those, too, who find fault with the General Grant for sending the Prince off in one of the people's ships of war. Why should not our Princes travel as regally as those of other nations? We are rich; we owe not much more than a couple of thousands of millions, and, after all, the taxes are not so very high, though the people *do* have to scratch not a little to pay them. Prince Fred is having a good time, and who would begrudge him that? Suppose his trip should cost the country a hundred thousand dollars or so, the information that the Prince will receive at the Courts of Europe about engineering will be worth more to us when he commences to build railroads and things than all the expenses of his holidays.

As for the Princess Nellie, she is travelling in quite a simple manner—first-class, of course, but simply; having for her attendant only that jolly jack tar, ex-Secretary Borie. General Sherman, it is true, marched to sea, but it was left for Admiral Borie to discover and anounce, when the keel of his yacht struck fast on the bar off Barnegat, precisely what was the matter; his exact words to Porter, who was on board, being, "Blast my tarry top lights if she ain't run aground on a plank set in the sand edge up." The fame of this great nautical discovery preceded the amiable Secretary to Europe, and in the light of it the Princess Nellie is enjoying high favor. What could be more in keeping with her royal descent than her welcome from England? She dines with the Queen, and is courted before. Why shouldn't she be? Cromwell, the brewer, has gone to sit down with the gods: Why should not the daughter of Grant, the tanner, sit down over the bacon and greens with Victoria?

Barbaric Ornaments.

Savages are passionately fond of ornaments. In some of the very lowest races, indeed, the women are almost undecorated, but that is only because the men keep all the ornaments themselves. As a general rule we may say that Southerners ornament themselves; Northerners their clothes. In fact, all savage races who leave much of their skin uncovered, delight in painting themselves in the most brilliant colors they can obtain. Black, white, red, and yellow, are the favorite, or rather, perhaps, the commonest colors. Although perfectly naked the Australians of Botany Bay, were by no means without ornaments. They painted themselves with red ochre, white clay, and charcoal; the red was laid on in broad patches, the white generally in stripes, or on the face in spots, often with a circle round each eye; through the septum of the nose they wore a bone, as thick as a man's finger and five or six inches long. This was, of course, very awkward, as it prevented them from breatning freely through the nose, but they submitted cheerfully to the inconvenience for the sake of appearance.

They had also necklaces made of shells, neatly cut and strung together, earrings, bracelets of small cord, and strings of plaited human hair, which they wound round their waists. Some also had gorgets of large shells hanging from the neck across the breast. On all these things they placed a high value. The savage also wears necklaces and rings, bracelets and anklets, armlets and leglets—even, if I may say so, boilets. Round their bodies, round their necks, round their arms and legs, their fingers, and even their toes, they wear ornaments of all kinds. From their number and weight these must sometimes be very inconvenient. Lichtenstein saw the wife of a Beltuan chief wearing no less than 72 brass rings. Nor are they particular as to the material, copper, brass, or iron, leather or ivory, stones, shells, glass, bits of wood, seeds, or teeth—nothing comes amiss. In South East Island, one of the Louisiade Archipelago, McGillivray even saw several bracelets made each of a lower human jaw, crossed by a collar bone, and other travellers have seen brass curtain rings, the brass plates for keyholes, the lids of sardine cases, and other such incongruous objects, worn with much gravity and pride.

The Felatah ladies in Central Africa spend several hours in a day over their toilet. In fact they begin over night by carefully wrapping their fingers and toes in henna leaves, so that by morning they are a beautiful purple. The teeth are stained alternately blue, yellow, and purple, one here and there being left of its natural color as a contrast. About the eyes they are very particular. They pencil themselves with sulphuret of antimony. The hair is colored carefully with indigo. Studs and other jewelry are worn in great profusion. Not content with hanging things round their necks, arms and ankles, and in fact wherever nature has enabled them to do so, the savages also cut holes in themselves for the purpose. The Esquimaux, from Makenzie river westward, make two openings in their cheeks, one on each side, which they gradually enlarge, and in which they wear an ornament of stone resembling in form a large stud, and which may therefore be called a cheek stud. Throughout a great part of western America and again in Africa, we also find the custom of wearing a piece of wood through the central part of the lower lip. A small hole is made in the lip during infancy and it is then extended by degrees until it is sometimes as much as two inches long. Some races extend the lobe of the ear until it reaches the shoulder; others file the teeth in various manners. Dr. J. C. Davis has a Dyak skull in which the six front teeth have each been carefully pierced with a small hole, into which a pin with a spherical brass head had been driven. In this way, the upper lip being raised, the shining knob on each tooth would be displayed. Some of the African tribes also chip their teeth in various manners, each community having a fashion of its own.—*Sir John Lubbock's "Origin of Civilization."*

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, May 30, 1872.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. The leading houses report a good business being transacted, in fact activity was preceptible in all the departments of trade, the principal drawback at present being the continued low stage of water in the Ohio river. A ten foot stage would be very acceptable to a large number of persons, including the inhabitants of the lower cities, who are in a measure depending upon Pittsburgh for their coal supply. Flour—The market was less firm with a fair jobbing demand, holders are still demanding previous prices. Bacon—The leading houses report a good demand, and why not, smoked meats are by far the cheapest meat we have in the market. Seeds—The market was entirely devoid of animation; we hear of an occasional sale; prices, however, are very uncertain. Butter—The supply still exceeds the demand; the result was a dull market, with more sellers than buyers and a further decline in prices. Prices are certainly very low.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	959
Oats, sks	4,298
Corn, sks	3,188
Butter, pks	43
Bacon, tcs	197
Wheat, sks	4,988
Rye, sks	340
Cheese, bxs	319
Apples, bbls	7,48
Barley, sks	1 60

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store, in a small way, the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES—The leading houses report a good trade demand for most articles of groceries. Coffee—The excitement has had its run and is over. Dealers are purchasing sparingly as they have but little confidence in present prices holding out.

COFFEE—Rio, choice 25a25¼c; prime, 24ca24½c; good, 12½c, fair 23c. Java, 28c. Roasted, pure, 28c; lower grades, 25a26c.

REFINED SUGAR—Standard Hards, 12c; A coffee, 12c; B, 11¾c; Ex. C, 11¾c; Yellow and Circle C, 11¼c. These quotations are for straight brands.

RAW SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11a11¼c; prime, 10½c; good, 10c; fair, 9½c Choice Porto Rico, 10½c; prime, 10¼c. Demerara, choice, 11¾c; good, 11¼c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice, 80c; prime, 75c; good, 70c; fair, 65c.

SYRUPS—Fancy white drips, 70c; white honey, 60c; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60a62c; other grades from 40 to 50c.

RICE—Carolina, choice, 9½c; prime, 6¼c; good, 9c. Rangoon, 8a8¼c. Patna, 8½a9c.

SPICES—Grain pepper, 24c; do Pimento, 16c; Cassia, 50c; Cloves, 25c; Nutmegs, $1 25.

HAY—Market dull and unchanged with sales of baled at $26, 28a30.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was firm at the following S. c. hams 12c; canvassed 12¼a12½c; s. c. shoulders 8c; plain 6¼c; sides, ribbed, 8c; clear rib, 9c; breakfast bacon 10½a11c; ham sausage 10c; mess pork $15 00; dried beef 17½c. Lard, tierces, 9¾c; kegs, 10¾c; buckets, 11¾c per lb.

POTATOES—Dull and prices nominal, 60a70c per bu.

ASHES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; prices have been uniform for some days; we continue to quote Soda ash: common, at 4¾a5c; refined 5½a6c; nitrate 5a5¼c; pots 10c; pearls 11c per pound.

APPLES—The market is just in that unsettled condition that correct figures are difficult to obtain; the extreme rates are $3a4a5 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—The season is about over; we omit figures, as they would contain no information.

BEANS—With a light supply in the market holders are firm, with sales of mixed to prime white at $2 50a3 25.

BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the local demand, and the receipts were also large; we quote at 15a17c for fair to prime solid packed, and 18a21c for prime to choice roll.

BROOM CORN—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers; we note sales at 5a8c.

BEESWAX—In moderate demand at 35a38c per pound.

CHEESE—The receipts are steadily increasing with a large supply in the market. We are noted sales of dairy at 10a 12c; factory 13¼a14c; Goshen 14a14½c per pound.

CARBON OIL—The market was entirely devoid of animation. Prices unchanged. We note sales of standard brands at 19½a 20c per gallon.

COUNTRY BACON—The supply was fully up with the demand. We quote shoulders at 4½a5c, clear sides 6a6½c; hams 8a9c. Country lard 7a8c as per quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling at $5 50 per case.

CANNED GOODS—In ample supply. We quote peaches (3 lb cans) $6a7 per case: tomatoes $4 50a5; corn $5 50a7 as per quality.

CEMENT—In moderate demand. Sales of Louisville at $2 50a2 75; calcined plaster $4 50; calcined white lime $2; eastern $1 75 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Dealers report apples scarce and wanted. Extreme prices 8a9a 10c per lb; peaches continue dull with sales in a jobbing way at 9a9½c for halves, 7a8c for mixed, 6a7c for quarters and 15a20c for peeled. Blackberries 14a17c. Pitted cherries 27a30c; unpitted 6a8c per lb.

EGGS—Market steady but not very active; the extreme sales are 16a17c per dozen.

CORN MEAL—Is firm at $3 25a3 37 per bbl.

FEATHERS—We note sales of No. 1 in round lots at 78a80c; store sales at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change; prices are looking downward; the demand was light, and we continue to quote fair to choice spring wheat at $8 75a9 25; good to choice winter wheat $9 50a10. Rye flour $5 75a 6 per bbl.

GRAIN—Under large receipts the market is easier; the mills have an ample supply; we quote red winter wheat at $2a2 05; white $2 05a2 10 per bushel; spring wheat $1 75a1 80. Oats—market devoid of animation, and we continue to quote prime white at 55c; mixed 54c. Corn—shelled is quiet, with sales free in elevator at 68c; ear appears scarce. Rye—market was firm but not very active, owing to small stocks to operate with; we quote at $1a 1 05. Nothing doing in barley.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 29.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No 1, $1 47; No 2, $1 44½. Oats steady; No 2, 40½c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 44½c. Rye firm; No 1, 76c. Barley dull and declined; No 2 fall 62½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, May 30, 1872.

REMARKS—The market continues dull without any material alteration in prices; in the absence of sales it would be difficult to fix figures at which oil would sell. We quote nominally as follows:

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we quote,

Spot	10 c
May	10 c
June	10 c
July	10½c
S. O. till July	10½c
Parker's	$3 92½
Foster's	3 92½

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market continues weak and prices are very uncertain. We quote as follows:

Spot	23c
May	23c
June	23c
July	23¼c

The above for eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, May 29.—The *Courier* says: There was no particular change in the market yesterday. We quote the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls	Spot,	3 90
500 "	"	3 92½
1,000 "	"	3 90
2,000 "	sellers 1st 6 month	3 95
1,000 bbls	buyers 1st 6 month	4 10

LOWER ROAD

1,500 "	spot	3 90
500 "	"	3 95

OIL CITY.

500 "	"	4 10

NEW YORK, May 29.—Closing of the 28th. Market dull and depressed; sales of 900 bbls for June at 23c; also a line of 1,000 do for June, July and August at 23½c. Refined for short delivery is quoted at 23c. Cases, 28¼a28¾c. Crude in bulk offered at 13c. Philadelphia delivery—Market weak with scarcely any trade; refined quoted at 23c for May delivery and 23c for June. Crude, shipping order, 17c.

ROUSEVILLE, May 29.—Market quiet and dull; held at $3 90.

TITUSVILLE, May 29.—Very quiet; spot $3 85a3 90.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 29.—Market quiet but firm at $3 90a3 95.

OIL CITY, May 29.—Market dull and declining; ordinary on lower creek $3 90 47 gravity at Oil City $4 07½.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The market is firm:

Standard White	23½c
Crude	12½c
Cases	28½c
May	23½c
June	22¾c
July	23¼a23¾c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, May 27, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day: Cattle, 430 cars; hogs, 249 cars; sheep, 96 cars; horses, 46 cars, and mules, 2 cars.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle were light, especially of stock intended for sale here, and a little heavy of through stock. There was no trading done at the yards, and the receipts will be held over. Advices from New York were not so good, and in consequence trade ruled a little slow toward the close of the market. Following are the prices at which the market closed: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 pound steers, $7 00; prime 1,200 pound steers, $6 50a6 75; medium 1,100 pound steers, $6 25a6 50; fair 1,000 pound steers, $6 00a6 25; bulls, stags and cows, $4 50a5 50.

HOGS.

The market continues slow and dull at about Friday's figures. Prices are from 75 to 85c lower on York hogs than this day week. On prime the prices have not been so great, but still enough to lose shippers plenty of money. The feeling is not so good, and but few are changing hands. Followin9 are the rates:

Extr Philaeelphia	$4 65
Prime Philadelphia	4 50
Yorkers	4a4 10

The receipts of sheep were light. The market was slow with but little stock selling. Prices have declided at least 25c since the opening, and at the decline trade ruled slow. Six dollars and fifty cents per hundred pounds is now the top of the market for the very best sheep, and on common grades a much lower figure rules. Following are about the prices at which the market closed; Extra, 90 to 95 lbs, $6 37 to 6 50, prime, 80 to 90 lbs, $6 25 to $6 37, medium, 80 to 85 lbs, $5 75; 85 $6 00; common $5 35 to $5 500.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK May 29.—Money easy at 4a5c.

Gold strong at 114a114⅛.

Loans flat to 5 per cent. Clearances $31,000,000. Treasury disbursements $556,000.

Goverments about ⅛c better and strong; offers of bonds to the Government about $3,250,000 at 113 39 to 113 05; awards $2,000,000 at 113 59 to 113 79. The Treasury will be closed to-morrow; bids for gold will be received ou Friday.

State bonds quiet and heavy; Missouris strong.

Stocks have been depressed through the efforts of the bears assisted by rumors of the failure of the supplemental treaty; Northwestern fell to 72; Ohios to 46½; Lake Shore 94½; Pacific Mail 73¾ and Illinois Central 37¼. Subseqeuntly the market gradually improved to the close, when prices were nearly as high as at the opening, and in some few cases a little higher. The reaction was stimulated by the announcement that a dividend of 3½ per cent was declared on Erie preferred, and by the re-publication of the Pacific Mail statement which shows an increase in earning of nearly half a million for the quarter ending the 1st of May compared with the corresponding quarter last year. The Erie dividend alluded to is payable June 15th, transfer books closing June 10th and reopening July 11th.

Gold and Stock Exchange close at noon to-morrow, Decoration day.

The annual election of the Pacific Mail took place to-day, and resulted in the election of the following directors: Alden Stalkwell, James D. Smith, H. H. Baxter, Frederick Billings, Alex. Masterton, Henry Clews, Geo. L. Kingsland, R. G. Ralston and F. W. G. Bellows. 147,385 shares voted. There was no opposition.

PRODUCE.

Cotton higher; middling upland, 26½c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western and State, $6 25a6 75; common to good, extra, $7 30a7 80; good to choice, $7 85a 8 75; extra St. Louis, $9 90a13 13. Rye flour quiet at $4 75a5 75. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 91a91½c. Wheat dull; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 70a 1 75; winter red western, $1 90a2 00. Rye dull state, 98c. Barley steady; Canada West, $1 05a1 08. Malt unchanged. Corn lower; western mixed, 69a71c; yellow western, 78c; white 82c. Oats more active and lower; western, 55a56c; Ohio, 57c. Hay unchanged. Hops unchanged, 25a60c for 1871; 10a30 for 1871. Leather dull and drooping; hemlock sole at 28a30c; Orinoco, 27a28. Wool firm; domestic fine, 77c; unwashed superfine pulled, 73a75c. Coffee dull; Rio, 15a18½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8¾a9c; Cuba, 8½a9¼c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 8½a9¼c. Crude petroleum, 13c; refined, 23a23¼c. Turpentine firm at 63a 64c. Pork dull and heavy; mess, $13 50a 13 60. Bacon and beef quiet and unchanged; hams dull at 23a26c; tierce nominal. Bulk meats; hams, 9¼a10¼c; dry salted shoulders active at 5½c; middles quiet; long clear, 7¾c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾a9¼c; kettle, 9½c. Butter heavy; western, 23a25c. Cheese steady; new, 11a15½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Cotton steady; low middling 24¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family $8 75a9. Wheat steady; red $1 98a2 03. Corn quiet at 52a53c. Rye dull at 98ca$1. Oats firm at 43a44c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs dull and lower at 14a15c. Butter dull at 18a 22c. Mess pork dull and nominal; regular is offered at $12 50; city packed is held at $14 50. Lard quiet; summer steam 8¼c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4½c; sides held at 6¼a6½a6¾c. Bacon quiet; small lots sold at 5½a7¼a 7½c. Hogs firm at $3 80a4 25. Whisky dull at 86c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and dull and prices unchanged; No 2 spring, $1 47; spot, $1 48, seller for June; $1 49 seller for July. Corn dull; No 2 mixed held at 44a44½c spot; 44¾a44½c selter for Jund; 46c seller for July; rejected 42c. Oats steady; No 2 40½a40¾c spot; 41c seller for June. Mess pork dull and lower, $12 25a12 30 cash; $12 10 for July. Lard dall, $8 55 cash; $8 62 seller for July. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Hogs dull at $3 90a4 20 for fair to extra, closing firm.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 28.—Flour dull and lower by 2a8c; No 1 white Michigan $1 86½; Amber Michigan $1 84; No 2 $1 81. Corn dull and lower by 1a2c; high mixed 52c; low mixed 51¾; yellow 52¼; white 58. Oats dull; 1a2cc lower; No 1 44½a45c; No 2 42½c; Michigan 42¾c.

DIED.

WARD—On Sunday evening, May 26, 1872, JOHN WARD, in the eighty-first year of his age.

COSGRAVE—On Friday evening at 6:30 o'clock, Patrick Cosgrave, in the 39th year of his age.

BENNET—On Thursday at 11 A. M., SELINA BENNET, relict consort of Joseph F. Devlin.

HARRIS—On Saturday, May 25, 1872, at 12½ o'clock, Mrs. MARY HARRIS, aged 83 years.

VAN D'REN—On Sunday morning, May 26, 1872, at 12 25 o'clock, GRACE THORP, daughter of Geo. T. and Sarah A. Van Doren, aged 12 years, 5 months and 9 days.

MCKNIGHT—On Monday morning, May 27th, at 20 minutes to 3 o'clock, LIZZIE MCKNIGHT, daughter of Ebenezer McKnight, in the nineteenth year of her age.

REILEY.—In Reading, on the 23d inst., of small pox, RICHARD REILEY, in the 26th year of his age.

SMITH.—May 22nd, at St. Charles, Missouri, EVERALLYN SMITH, second daughter of CHAS. SHALER and MARY GORDON SMITH, aged two years and six months.

A Wholesome Stimulant that is Absolutely Pure.

Physicians throughout the world agree as to the necessity for diffusive stimulants in medical practice, but complain, and with good reason, of the impossibility of obtaining them pure. The difficulty here presented would be a serious one indeed, if the class of agents was limited to the adulterated liquors and wines of trade. It vanishes, however, when the absolute purity and extraordinary restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are taken into consideration. As a stimulant the article is absolutely free from everything objectionable; but this is only one of its recommendations. If it were nothing more than an excitant its effects would be fleeting. It might refresh and revive the system for a few minutes, but could produce no permanent benefit. The stimulating elements of the Bitters is a means, not an end. The tonic, anti-bilious, depurative and aperient vegetable juices combined in the preparation are the agents that impart vigor and regularity to the weakened and disordered organization, the spirituous principle being chiefly useful in diffusing their influence through the system and otherwise facilitating their operation. Alcohol, even in its purest form, is not so much a medicine as a motive power, by which the specifics of the vegetable kingdom may be brought to bear on the debilitated and disordered organs that require renovating and regulating; and it is in this way that the pure essence of rye incorporated in Hostetter's Bitters increases the efficiency of the purely medical ingredients.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

Rupture — Fifty Thousand Trusses.

RUPTURE is dangerous, but only dangerous when it is neglected. Hundreds of people lose their lives by rupture. They neglect to get a truss in time, or perhaps get one not suitable to their case, and the consequence is that the rupture comes down, and strangulation of the parts ensues. The right way to do when you are ruptured, or suspect that you are, is to go to DR. KEYSER, who has fitted fifty thousand trusses, who understands the anatomy of the parts concerned in rupture, and who will be sure to fit you properly, and make you as secure as if you did not have the rupture.

DR. KEYSER says that there are many conditions which are apt to be mistaken for rupture, which are calculated to mislead persons who have not studied, and consequently do not understand the terrible malady.

We would most seriously advise all those who have become ruptured, or who are threatened with it, to make application to DR. KEYSER, and we are sure they will not be disappointed. The Doctor has every kind of truss, at prices as low as they can be be obtained anywhere, with the additional advantage of adaptation.

DR. KEYSER'S office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 until 6 p. m.
my21

LOST.—A BAY MARE—On May 14th. White star in her forehead, one white paster on hind leg and white ring above hoof; 5 years old. Any person returning her to A. A. MOORE, Brick Yard, head of Bedford avenue, near upper basin, Pittsburgh, will be liberally rewarded.
june 1-w-2t